





## Kohl and Thatcher Qualify Position Over Zero Option

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday that they firmly back the West's zero option plan for stripping Europe of middle-range nuclear missiles, but they added it is "not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

In a joint statement after a one-day meeting at Chequers, Mrs. Thatcher's official countryside residence, the two said the plan "remains far and away the best solution" to the standoff between Soviet SS-20 missiles already deployed in Europe and the 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that NATO plans to start deploying by year's end.

But Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher said other solutions were possible, so long as they are "firmly based on the principle of balance — that is, balanced numbers of comparable weapons systems in an equita-

ble agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The statement, read by Mrs. Thatcher, said: "We emphasize that the zero option is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

But it warned that lacking "agreement on the zero option, the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles will go ahead as planned."

The statement was the clearest indication yet that the West may be willing to accept a partial, interim deal with Moscow falling short of the zero option. A senior British source said afterward that "some disarmament is better than none."

Mrs. Thatcher said the zero option "is the best balance. We hold out that prospect. Why will the Soviet Union not accept it? If they will not, the negotiations will continue in Geneva."

There was no indication of what sort of compromise Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl considered could be

achieved at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva. British officials, however, said any interim pact would have to be "as near to zero as possible."

West Germany is to get all 108 of the Pershing-2 missiles NATO is deploying, as well as 96 cruise missiles. Britain is to take the first 96 of its cruise contingent of 160 starting at the end of this year.

"The chancellor and I agree there can be no question whatsoever of a Soviet monopoly in this class of weapons system," Mrs. Thatcher said. "In the longer term, our goal remains the achievement of balance at the level of zero."

Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, is facing parliamentary elections March 6 in which the missiles have become a major issue.

The chancellor told North German radio Friday that he would visit Moscow soon if returned to office.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain listens to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at a press conference after his arrival for their meeting in England Friday.

## Soviet Gives Brezhnev Firm Place in History

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Kremlin leadership Thursday paid its respects to the late Leonid I. Brezhnev with a lengthy review of his posthumously published essays in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Both the publication of sections of his memoirs and Pravda's 2,400-word review indicated that Brezhnev seemed assured a place in Soviet history books.

This in itself is a major development. After the death of Stalin in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev turned the dictator into a nonperson and denounced his entire career. The same thing happened to Khrushchev when he was removed from power in 1964 and replaced by Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party leader.

The two upheavals left the Soviet Union with a period of 40 years that was glossed over in history books. But the man who succeeded Brezhnev as party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, apparently does not intend to deny his predecessor a place in history.

However, that place seems likely to be modest and perhaps not entirely to keeping with the great authority and even greater public adulation Brezhnev enjoyed before his death last November.

"When the earlier parts of his memoirs were published during his lifetime, Brezhnev was hailed to the Soviet media as one of 'the planet's best-read authors.' Entire chapters dealing with his wartime exploits and subsequent party

work were read over radio and television.

Thursday's Pravda review was a warm tribute to Brezhnev's activities as party worker and leader. It contained no exaggerated praise and assessed the latest works published in the monthly journal Novy Mir as the end to "a great and serious effort."

The most interesting part of the posthumously published essays include Brezhnev's sketches of some of the major figures in the Kremlin leadership, including Mr. Andropov, Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, Konstantin U. Chernenko, a Politburo member who was Brezhnev's closest associate, and another Politburo member, Dinmukhamed A. Kunayev.

Brezhnev wrote that he "highly appreciated" Mr. Andropov's

## China and India Get to 'Heart' of Border Dispute

Reuters

BEIJING — China and India made no substantial progress to the latest round of talks on their long-standing frontier dispute, according to the official Chinese news agency Xinhua.

But the agency said Thursday that in the third round of negotiations, which ended Wednesday in Beijing, the two sides "got to the heart of the matter."

The agency added that the talks were unlike previous ones in which the delegations merely "presented their positions, but did not touch on any concrete approaches to a solution of the issue."

India says China occupies about 14,000 square miles (37,500 square kilometers) of Indian territory. China opposes Indian control over the sparsely populated state of Arunachal Pradesh.



Leonid I. Brezhnev

"modesty, humaneness and outstanding efficiency."

He praised Marshal Ustinov's "great organizational abilities" and described him as a tireless worker who personally supervised Moscow's arms industry.

But he lavished his greatest praise on Mr. Chernenko, citing his "talent and experience" as a party leader. He described Mr. Chernenko, a rival of Mr. Andropov for the post of Soviet party leader, as a man knowing how to "convince people, how to find the right organizational forms" and who is a "convinced fighter, sensitive toward comrades while making great demands on his own work performance."

To a Soviet reader, Brezhnev's sketches of top personalities merely confirmed the perception during the last years of his life that he favored Mr. Chernenko to succeed him as party leader.

## Iran War, Declining Oil Revenues Straining Iraq-Jordan Alliance

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein's dream of turning his close political alliance with Iraq into an economic bonanza has foundered as the Baghdad government has run out of cash.

Bogged down in the third year of a costly war with Iran, Iraq has begun defaulting on multimillion-dollar payments due to Jordanian businessmen lured by Baghdad's now much-reduced oil revenues, banking sources say.

They said the king has yet to bail out the businessmen, whom he encouraged to invest heavily when he inaugurated a political alliance

with President Saddam Hussein's government in Baghdad in 1978. Deprived of all but 750,000 barrels a day in oil exports by the closure of its Gulf terminals and the pipeline across hostile Syria, Iraq has been living on the assistance of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf oil producers since the early months of the war that began in September 1980.

But while Jordanian investment in Iraq has foundered and Iraqi aid to many Third World countries has been cut, the Iraqis have continued to provide about \$300 million a year in aid to Jordan in recognition of King Hussein's solid political support throughout the war.

Those funds were part of an overall annual sum of \$1.25 billion pledged to Jordan at the Arab League summit meeting held in Baghdad in November 1981.

"The king's unstinting political support ensures that the Iraqis want to pay," a financial source said, "but the question is — can they?"

With official encouragement, Jordanian exports to Iraq jumped from \$39 million in 1979 to \$84 million in 1980 and \$189 million in 1981. The first six months of last year also showed a continuing surge, with the exports reaching \$126 million.

But in the absence of official statistics for the last half of 1982, banking sources had already predicted difficulties when no new Iraqi contracts were signed throughout all last year.

Specialists said a plastics company and at least one large civil engineering and construction company were in "heavy trouble." In the last few years Jordanians had made handsome profits from the transit trade passing through the Red Sea port of Aqaba and overland to Iraq by providing vegetables, poultry, eggs and imported household goods to the Iraqi market.

The world's No. 2 oil exporter at the outbreak of the Gulf war, Iraq is dependent on a pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean for its foreign exchange earnings.

Even were Iraqi oil to earn the official \$34-a-barrel price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, its income would come to less than a third of what is required to support its war economy, specialists say.

Gulf producers have contributed

huge amounts to cover Iraqi losses.

The oil glut shows no sign of abating. Saudi Arabia is posting a budget deficit. Kuwait's largesse is likely to be cut back because of the government's responsibility in reimbursing at least some of the tens of billions of dollars lost in the collapse of the Kuwait stock exchange.

Remittances, which jumped 30 percent between 1981 and 1982 and accounted for more than \$1 billion, are leveling off. Overseas Jordanians have funneled money into Europe and the United States, attracted by higher interest rates.

Also deterring investment there are the war jitters caused by Iraq's invasion of Lebanon and reiterated suggestions by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel that the monarchy be overthrown and Jordan turned into a Palestinian homeland.

Gone are the heady days of the Baghdad summit meeting when the wealthy Arab countries promised Jordan and other nations facing Israel generous 10-year subsidies.

Even when Libya and Saudi Arabia made up the difference until last year, declining oil revenues meant their reneging on the Libyan and Algerian shares.

Jordanian planners still count automatically on the yearly Iraqi stipend. The downfall of President Saddam Hussein clearly would create major political and economic problems for the king.

## Reagan Says Israel Has Promised to Avoid Beirut Confrontations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the Israeli government had given assurances there would be no more incidents such as the one on Wednesday in which Israeli troops tried to cross into a Beirut buffer zone guarded by U.S. marines.

"We do have such assurances," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference when asked about the incident. He added: "I must say the same [Israeli] unit, the same commander tried three times at that same point."

Since the marines arrived in Lebanon and took up positions in Beirut last September, there have been a number of incidents in which Israeli troops have tried to cross their lines without authorization, according to the Defense Department.

Mr. Reagan said the multinational force was in Lebanon to allow the Lebanese government to establish stability in the war-ravaged country, a goal he said was impeded by "these repeated efforts to go through the lines and do what was agreed that they would not do."

Mr. Reagan said the United States was trying to speed the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon so that the multinational peacekeeping force could return home.

On Wednesday, a Marine captain drew and loaded his pistol to prevent three Israeli tanks from crossing into the U.S. buffer area. The tanks then withdrew.

A senior Israeli official said Friday in Jerusalem that Israel deserved an apology for the way the Marine officer behaved. He said the matter would be pursued by the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The Israeli government has denied that its tanks were in an unauthorized area.

Israeli officers have been complaining that Palestinian guerrillas have been hiding in U.S.-guarded areas and attacking their forces, but Marine officers on the scene have denied this.

Alan Romberg, a spokesman for the State Department, rejected Israeli calls for a U.S. apology and added that the United States and Israeli officials in Lebanon had agreed on a "no-go line" in Beirut beyond which Israeli forces would not operate.

In Lebanon, fighting between Druze and Christian overflew from the mountains Friday with artillery shells and rockets slamming into Christian-populated East

Beirut for the second time in a week.

The Christian Phalange radio reported that five persons were killed and 44 wounded in the attack on the city. There was no immediate report on the casualties in the fighting on the hills overlooking the Lebanese capital, police said.

The new round of sectarian fighting erupted soon after Beirut radio reported that a Druze leader, Fayal Arslan, and his wife had escaped assassination when a bomb exploded near their car as they were parking in front of their Beirut home.

A new ceasefire worked out by the Lebanese government halted the three-hour Christian-Druze fighting shortly before the arrival of French reinforcements to buttress the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, police said.

The Lebanese government said 160 French troops from the 9th Marine Infantry division arrived by air in Beirut on Friday night from Nantes in western France.

The fighting, which broke a two-day ceasefire sponsored by the Israeli Army, flared in the hilltop towns of Basha, Kfarshima and Hadath, about two miles (3.2 kilometers) from U.S. Marine positions at Beirut's international airport, police said.

They said artillery and rocket fire also poured on the village of Kfar Shima, four miles southeast of Beirut, where Israel had moved about 20 tanks and armored personnel carriers to tighten the grip on the southern exits of Beirut.

The fighting is east of the main supply route of the Israeli Army. Lieutenant Colonel John Cochran of the newly arrived British contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon said his men will soon be patrolling that route.

More than 150 people have been killed in the sporadic fighting between Maronite Christian and Druze militants in the central Lebanese mountains and southeast of Beirut since November.

The French Defense Ministry said in Paris that another 138 marines with 60 vehicles were to leave by boat from the port of Toulon on Sunday and arrive in Beirut Feb. 13.

France's president, François Mitterrand, decided Thursday to reinforce the 1,600-man French contingent in Lebanon by 298 marines, following three attacks that wounded three members of the contingent in West Beirut in one week.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Denies Brazil Atom Report

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Brazil, citing as proof bilateral agreements with the United States, strongly denied Friday published reports that Brazil is taking steps toward developing a nuclear weapons potential.

"In the opinion of the United States government, Brazil is not building a bomb, period," said Langhorne A. Motley in a telephone interview from Brasilia. He said Brazil "has honored" all of its bilateral nuclear agreements with the United States as well as with West Germany. These agreements, he said, call for safeguards and inspections.

The denial followed reports that Brazil is producing small amounts of plutonium in a U.S.-supplied research reactor and is reprocessing it in a facility not open to international inspection.

### Greeks Protest Reagan Aid Plan

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandrou wrote Friday to President Ronald Reagan protesting his proposal to Congress to double military assistance to Turkey in 1984, while keeping unchanged the level of aid to Greece.

The state news agency said that the letter was approved by the cabinet and that the contents would be made public Saturday. The agency said the letter also referred to the present negotiations over the U.S. bases in Greece. The press almost unanimously interpreted Mr. Reagan's move as an attempt to exert pressure on Greece during the negotiations on the bases.

Mr. Reagan called on Congress to approve \$775 million in military aid to Turkey for 1984, compared with \$400 million this year, and to keep aid to Greece at \$280 million.

### France to Sell Iraq 29 Mirages

PARIS (UPI) — France will deliver 29 Mirage F-1 fighter planes to Iraq this year and is studying an Iraqi order for Super-Etendard attack planes, successfully used by Argentina in the Falklands war, the newspaper Le Monde said Friday.

Both the Super-Etendards and the Mirage F-1s can be armed with Exocet missiles, which were used by Argentina to sink two British vessels. Iraq, at war for 28 months against Iran, has bought Exocets and has installed some on its French Super-Frelon helicopters for use against Iranian military ships, the newspaper said.

### Russia Plans Reports on Afghanistan

MOSCOW (UPI) — For the first time since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in 1979, a Soviet newspaper Friday said that it would begin printing articles regularly about the forces serving there.

The newspaper of the Young Communist League, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said that a column would be published under the headline "The Place of Service Is Afghanistan."

"The column is being opened by the newspaper as a result of the great interest shown by readers in that story and on the subject in general," the newspaper said. Soviet newspapers and television have never provided daily coverage of the three-year war against Afghan insurgents. No casualty figures have been released nor have the Russians revealed the number of troops they have sent to Afghanistan.

### Indian Panel Meets on Assam Riots

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A special committee of the Indian cabinet met Friday to assess pre-election violence in the northeastern state of Assam, where eight persons have been killed in the last two days.

The Press Trust of India news agency said that one person was killed Friday when police opened fire to disperse crowds in Sadiya near the state's eastern border. Five persons were killed by police Wednesday, night and two died in clashes among demonstrators. Several parts of the state are now under curfew.

Violence has increased since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called the election early last month after the breakdown of talks between the government and Assamese militants on the issue of Bangladesh immigrants.

### For the Record

PARIS (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt left for Cairo on Friday, ending a tour of four countries to discuss Middle East peace proposals with Western leaders. Mr. Mubarak met with President François Mitterrand on Friday night to brief him on his talks with British, Canadian and U.S. leaders.

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Edward C. Meyer, 54, will retire June 30 after completing a four-year tour as army chief of staff, the Pentagon announced Friday. No successor has been named.

### CORRECTION

A Washington Post article in the Jan. 26 Herald Tribune incorrectly gave the former post of Zhang Chunqiao, one of the Gang of Four radicals in China. He had been a deputy prime minister.

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NEW YORK PARIS

## Canada's Tories Choose a Leader

United Press International

OTTAWA — Canada's opposition Progressive Conservative Party has unanimously chosen Erik Nielsen, a member of Parliament from the Yukon, as interim party leader to replace Joe Clark.

Mr. Clark resigned after the party's national convention last week in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he received the support of 66.9 percent of the convention delegates. Mr. Clark, who was prime minister for nine months in 1979 and 1980, had said he would resign and call a leadership convention if he failed to get at least 67 percent.

Mr. Nielsen, 58, who was chosen Wednesday, will serve until another person is picked at the party's leadership convention, to be called as soon as possible.

week. A principal stumbling block was the demand by People's Unity, considered to be the political wing of the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA, that the talks be public.

The initiative was finally pronounced dead by the Nationalist and socialist leaders after the attack by ETA guerrillas, to which one guard was killed and two seriously injured.

A spokesman for the central government in Madrid said the attack, the first this year in the region, showed that People's Unity could not speak for ETA and had never seriously intended to negotiate.

"The hard-liners have won again," a Basque source said.

The initiative was launched last month in a risky political move by the head of the autonomous government, Carlos Garaicoetxea, whose Nationalist Party holds only 25 of the regional parliament's 60 seats and faces elections next year.

Mr. Garaicoetxea had hoped to persuade ETA to show flexibility in its traditional five demands in return for a truce: self-determination, withdrawal of the Spanish police and army, annexation of neighboring Navarre, release of "political" prisoners, and improvement in workers' conditions.

After discussing his plans with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, he proposed a halt to violence in exchange for certain conditions.

These were freedom to form po-

independence political parties, discussion of the Navarre question, increased use of local police and a case-by-case examination of the 500 Basques convicted for terrorism.

But initial contacts were immediately bogged down by People's Unity's rejection of the regional government headquarters as a site and its demand for public talks.

Basque sources said the demands showed that People's Unity was only an intermediary unable to accommodate the conflicting views of ETA's increasingly divided groups, the hard-line military wing, itself split over the issue of violent action.

An official spokesman said the Madrid government had chosen not to be directly involved in the initiative because it was clearly a regional matter.

Basque sources said Wednesday's killing would increase the popular rejection of violence, evidenced by large protest demonstrations last month over the kidnapping of a Basque industrialist's son.

But the collapse of the talks would also strengthen the hand of separatist hard-liners, who were already channeling the general discontent of young people hit by a 17 percent jobless rate in a region where unemployment was previously unknown, they added.

A Basque expert said chances of an end to the killing would be slim unless hundreds of guerrillas for whom violence was a way of life could be offered an alternative.

"One should ask whether ETA would be willing to negotiate itself out of existence," he said.

## Ben Bella Willing To Lead Algeria

The Associated Press

PARIS — Ahmed Ben Bella, a former president of Algeria, has been quoted as saying he would be willing to return to power for "a maximum of six months" to "catalyze the same forces" in his North African nation.

"Despite all of its good intentions, the Algerian government is not bringing about any solutions to the current problems of my country," Mr. Ben Bella said Thursday in an interview with Le Matin, a Paris newspaper. "I have thus decided to no longer silence myself. I am for human rights and that today is the most important problem in the Islamic world."

Mr. Ben Bella, 66, was Algeria's president from independence until he was deposed in 1965.

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# Reagan Asks His Staff To Search for Projects That Would Create Jobs

By Helen Dewar and Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has responded to a virtual congressional stampede toward a federal jobs program by asking the Office of Management and Budget to look for ways to speed up military and civilian government construction.

The announcement, following a meeting with Senate Republican leaders and key White House officials, is a strategy for coping with bipartisan congressional demands for an anti-recession program.

First, Senate and House Democrats, who split over job-creating initiatives last year, announced Wednesday they would join to develop a \$5 billion to \$10 billion jobs plan by next month. Then, Robert H. Michel of Illinois announced that the minority Republicans in the House, whom he leads, were setting up a task force to work out "comprehensive jobs legislation."

Congressional sources said the administration is considering, in addition to construction and repair jobs, bounties for aid for victims of the recession and a "savings" program that would continue the funding under certain economic conditions.

Amid the activity on job-creating programs, the president's new budget proposal for the 1984 fiscal year went through another day of hammering and second-guessing on Capitol Hill.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the deficit will be \$22 billion less than the administration is forecasting for fiscal 1984, which will begin Oct. 1.

This could lessen pressure for the domestic spending cuts Mr. Reagan wants. The budget office also estimated that the economy will grow faster than the administration has projected, and that interest rates also will be lower.

Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared that "there's no support" of the panel for the president's proposal for a standard tax increase for 1986 through 1988 linked to the size of the deficit, and said he is working on an alternative tax plan.

A Republican member of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator Slade Gorton of Washington, proposed a budget alternative to the world, among other things, to defense spending below \$100 billion.

Reagan's recommendations, spread this July's scheduled 10-percent cut over two years, impose a \$5-billion oil import fee and delay two years the scheduled increase of income tax rates to inflation.

Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that he was "interested in examining" a defense spending increase of 5 percent after inflation instead of the 10 percent the president is seeking.

Despite all this, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said that he was "surviving, though he predicted there would be changes in the president's domestic and defense requests."

Mr. Baker also said he thought the president would be receptive to job-creating proposals. "The president's repeated use of 'make-work projects' sounds like a rejection, but the inference is that if the jobs are immediate and socially useful, he would consider them," the senator said.

Mr. Baker said he thought House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, is "not far off" in suggesting an acceleration of already scheduled government work such as repairs to veterans hospitals.

Not long afterward, Larry M. Speakes, a White House deputy press secretary, said the president had authorized his staff to look into some items already in the budget that could possibly be accelerated. He cited military and General Services Administration construction, and Interior Department projects.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan had not approved a "speedup" of construction work and stressed that, if approved, the accelerated work would not require additional expenditures.

Programs already in the budget to aid victims of the recession in the form of tax breaks, more money for job retraining and tax credits for hiring the unemployed.



Budget Director David A. Stockman, left, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at budget hearings.

## U.S. Military Planning Called Underfinanced

### Air Force Report Suggests That Some Programs Be Stopped or Curbed

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An U.S. Air Force study group has concluded that even if Congress does not cut the Pentagon's military budget in the next five years there would not be enough money to pay for the planes, missiles and other Air Force equipment sought in the administration's five-year defense plan.

The report suggested that "we are trying to do too much with our current budget and as a result we are not doing many things well." It said that the Air Force should consider canceling some weapons programs and should sharply limit new programs to free money for high-priority weapons. This, it said, contradicted repeated statements by Caspar W. Weinberger, the defense secretary, that no budgetary programs can safely be eliminated.

The report seems likely to complicate Mr. Weinberger's efforts to push the fiscal year 1984 military budget through Congress.

The study group's report, which became public through an unauthorized disclosure, expressed a belief that Congress probably would

make significant cuts and that annual "real cost increases" in weapons would continue. The report, which may further stimulate an already vigorous national debate on the military budget, said that if it becomes necessary "to cover the true cost" of the planned weapons purchases, "truly extraordinary growth in procurement authority would be required."

For example, the document said that if procurement costs continue to grow at the "real" rate of 5 percent of the last 12 years, the average annual air force procurement request of \$19.5 billion in the 1983-1988 defense plan would have to be

increased 30.2 percent to pay for the equipment called for in the administration's plan. The report's authors called for more "realistic" budgeting.

The report confirms its findings and recommendations to air force programs. However, the report's data on weapons costs, and the reasons it gives for cost growth and problems in managing weapons programs, seem to reinforce several other recent studies that reached similar conclusions that the five-year defense plan is "underfunded." Despite its \$160-billion cost, the plan may underestimate "likely costs," the report seems to argue.

## Republican Official Asks President For Decision on '84 Election Race

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new chairman of the Republican National Committee has called upon President Ronald Reagan to let the party know "quite soon" whether he plans to seek re-election in 1984.

"Tomorrow would be nice," the chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., said Thursday when asked when he would like a signal of candidacy from the president. Mr. Fahrenkopf, a Nevada lawyer who was elected party chairman Jan. 23, also said that he would like Mr. Reagan to make his formal announcement by July 4, rather than the Labor Day date suggested by White House aides.

He said an early decision was needed from the president so that planning could begin for a re-election campaign. If Mr. Reagan does

not run, he said, possible Republican candidates should have an opportunity to start organizing for the 1984 campaign. He named Vice President George Bush, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, and Sen. Paul Laxalt, of Nevada, as potential candidates if Mr. Reagan decides not to seek re-election.

Noting that it was only his third workday as chairman, Mr. Fahrenkopf said he was not prepared to endorse legislation to limit the expenditures of political action committees, known as PACs. Richard Richards, the former party chairman, had accused conservative PACs of draining party resources and of creating sympathy for Democratic candidates by attacking them harshly in television commercials.

The report was not classified secret or confidential, but was not intended for publication. Some of its conclusions seem to represent a marked departure from previous Air Force dogma. It was made available to reporters by the Project on Military Procurement, a nonprofit Washington organization that seeks to obtain and disseminate information about problems in weapons programs.

One major section of the air force report concludes, after analyzing much information on past and present weapons programs, that the time and money required to bring a new weapon system into production and use have dramatically increased since 1950. It also concludes that the numbers of weapons entering the U.S. arsenal have continued to drop at alarming rates.

## Kreisky Optimistic on Arms Talks And Praises Reagan's 'Flexibility'

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria said Friday that after he conferred with President Ronald Reagan on Thursday he was optimistic that a nuclear arms agreement between Washington and Moscow could be achieved.

Mr. Kreisky blamed the Kremlin for the East-West dispute over medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and praised the Reagan administration for what he said was "flexibility."

Mr. Kreisky is in Washington for talks with the Reagan administration on trade disputes between the Middle East and other matters.

In a television interview about his meeting Thursday with Mr. Reagan, the chancellor said, "I am quite optimistic about a nuclear arms agreement."

In criticizing Moscow, he said, "The Soviets started with the SS-20 missiles. This was a very bad thing."

■ Tension on Trade Eased

Bernard Weinraub of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky, after their meeting Thursday, indicated that both nations had eased the strain in relations over Austria's trade ties to the Soviet Union.

In a 30-minute meeting at the White House, Mr. Reagan also expressed his "personal regard" to Mr. Kreisky about the deadlock in Lebanon, according to a senior administration official. Mr. Kreisky, who is a strong supporter of the Arab cause in the Middle East, pledged to "do everything he could" to further Mr. Reagan's peace proposal, the official said.

Officials from both nations sought to mute the disagreements in the relationship. Mr. Kreisky, standing beside Mr. Reagan at the White House after the luncheon session, said relations between the United States and Austria "are completely without friction" and "characterized by long-lasting friendship between the two governments."

Mr. Reagan, slightly less effusive, said that U.S. ties to Austria were "close and cooperative." The president used the visit to announce formally the appointment of his longtime aide, Helene von Damm, as ambassador to Austria.

Administration officials said that the Middle East was a "principal subject" in the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky, as well as the situation in Poland. Officials said that in a discussion of Lebanon, both leaders agreed that a withdrawal of all for-

sign forces was needed to restore stability in that nation.

Mr. Kreisky, who is on friendly terms with most Arab leaders, offered "no specific promises" about the Middle East and carried no messages from any Arab leader, administration officials said. Mr. Kreisky expressed his support for Mr. Reagan's Middle East plan for Palestinian self-rule on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, officials said.

One of the matters of disagreement in relations with Austria has been Mr. Kreisky's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and his reception of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, Mr. March.

Mr. Kreisky is widely believed to have sought the meeting with Mr. Reagan to dismiss his critics in Austria, who say that relations with the United States have darkened because of his policies. Parliamentary elections in Austria are set for April 24, and the campaign has begun.

Another cause of disagreement, Austria's transfer of advanced Western products and technology to Eastern Europe, has been largely resolved in recent days, U.S. and Austrian officials said. American officials had contended that the situation aided the military in the Soviet bloc.

## U.S. Judge Says House May Cite Reagan Aide

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. district judge has ruled that the House of Representatives can proceed with its case against Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, for contempt of Congress.

Senior Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. dismissed Thursday a lawsuit by the Reagan administration asserting that the House could not prosecute Mrs. Gorsuch because she acted under orders from President Ronald Reagan.

The suit was viewed by both sides as a test of the limits of executive privilege, the doctrine invoked by the executive branch to keep sensitive information from Congress and the public. It also posed a confrontation believed to be unprecedented: the executive branch of government suing the

legislative branch before the judiciary.

In a seven-page ruling, Judge Smith said the judiciary should not intervene into Mrs. Gorsuch's actions as a defendant in the criminal contempt proceeding. He called on both branches to "settle their differences without further judicial intervention."

Stanley M. Brand, general counsel to the clerk of the House, said the decision was a "total victory" for the House, which cited Mrs. Gorsuch in December for contempt after she refused to turn over documents to the House Public Works subcommittee. The committee was investigating her agency's efforts to clean up hazardous waste dumps.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath offered to negotiate with the House to resolve the dispute over the documents "in a spirit of compromise and cooperation."

But the Justice Department, which has 60 days to appeal, left open the possibility of further



Anne M. Gorsuch

## 2 U.S. Truckers Shot In 5th Day of Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two truck drivers were seriously wounded Friday by gunfire in Michigan and Maine in the fifth day of the nationwide strike of independent truck drivers.

No major disruptions of commerce were reported. Rail shipments maintained supplies of fresh produce, although more dealers were reporting shortages.

Independent owner-drivers make up about a fifth of the truck drivers in the United States, but they haul as much as 90 percent of the country's fresh food and much of its steel.

President Ronald Reagan said Friday that he would not yield to the demands of the independent truckers. They are striking to protest the federal increase of 5 cents a gallon in fuel tax, to begin April 1, and the increase in truck user fees, to go in effect in 1984 and 1985, as well as other excise taxes to begin in April and in January.

"The worst thing in the world that we could do would be to let any group of citizens say that they could change the laws of this country by committing murder," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference.

The strike would be halted if every truck in the country would join in a symbolic burlough halt, Mike Parkhurst, the head of the In-

dependent Truckers' Association said Friday at a news conference.

Mr. Parkhurst said that he would call off the strike if the American Trucking Association, which represents the large regulated companies, would join in the protest.

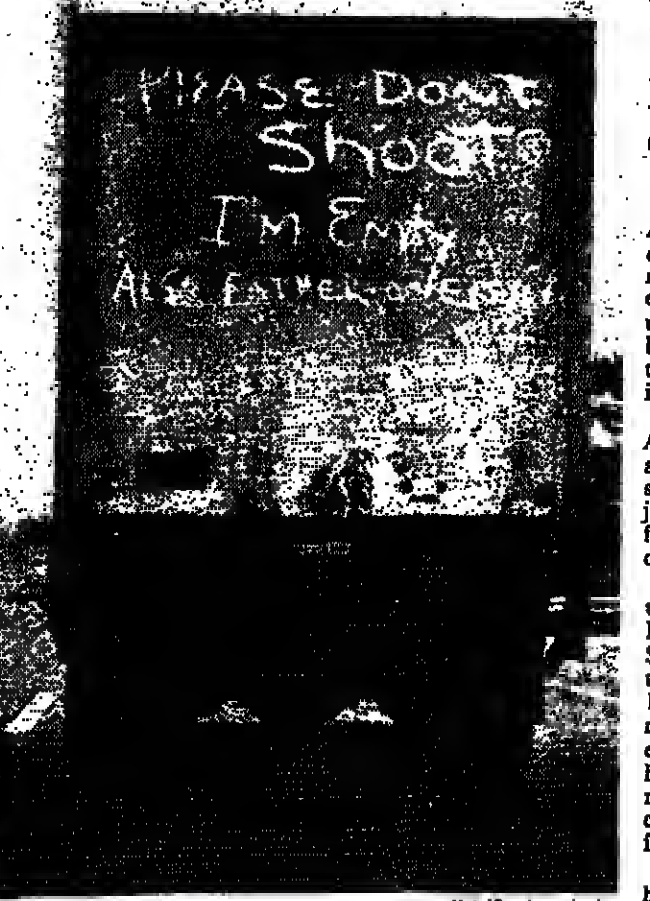
The trucking association, which opposes the strike, said that it would have no immediate response.

Mr. Parkhurst earlier had insisted the strike would continue until Congress rolls back the taxes and user fees.

In Pennsylvania, Gov. Richard L. Thornburgh said that he had put the National Guard on alert in case it is needed to end the shootings and vandalism.

Among the many incidents reported during the night, an unidentified driver was wounded in the face by glass when a shotgun blast hit his truck in Michigan. Another driver was wounded in the shoulder in northern Maine. Both underwent surgery.

It was the most serious bloodshed since the first day of the strike, when a driver was killed in North Carolina, a teen-age girl was hit in the head by a brick in Pennsylvania and a California driver was hospitalized in Utah. So far, there have been more than 800 incidents of violence, mostly sniper attacks on trucks, with many minor injuries and only 17 arrests.



A truck on the New Jersey Turnpike bears a message to striking independent truckers who have used violence in their protests against U.S. fuel and road tax increases.

## Weinberger Instructed By Reagan to Oppose Any Arms Budget Cuts

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has instructed his defense secretary to oppose any congressional cuts in the administration's proposed military budget of \$245.3 billion for 1984.

The secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, received a statement delivered by a White House courier while he was testifying before the Senate Budget Committee Thursday. After reading it hastily, Mr. Weinberger told the committee Mr. Reagan had instructed him to say: "We have reached the bone and that any further cuts would do severe damage to our national security."

However, on the other side of Capitol Hill, another administration spokesman, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a less insistent line with the House Budget Committee. Asked by the chairman, Representative James R. Jones, a Democrat of Oklahoma, whether any part of the budget was exempt from reduction by Congress, Mr. Stockman replied: "Obviously, this budget indicates there are no sacred cows."

Mr. Weinberger was unyielding in three hours with the Senate Budget Committee. Two Republicans, Robert W. Kasten of Wisconsin and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the chairman, asked the secretary to prepare for the committee alternative budgets showing how he would apply cuts imposed by Congress. This would require the Pentagon to identify its lowest-priority items.

The secretary refused. He said he would "be glad" to show the committee what the results of a cut might be, "the loss of things needed," but he would not submit requested budgets showing increases

of 4, 6 and 8 percent instead of the 10 percent proposed by the administration.

"We don't recommend any cuts," he said repeatedly. "The budget, he said, was based on national security 'need,' regardless of how little money was left for community programs. 'You can't construct a defense budget on what's fair to food stamps or fair to highways,' he said."

The secretary gave a limited undertaking to Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, not to let the armed services leave, rather than buy, any more ships or aircraft.

Apart from two cargo ships already leased with the consent of the committee, Mr. Weinberger said, "we have no plans to do any more immediately." Senator Metzenbaum and others have objected that leasing shifts some costs from the Pentagon budget in a loss of Treasury tax revenues.

In an unusually personal attack, Mr. Weinberger was denounced by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, as a defense secretary "whose basic judgment is dangerous in our country." He said: "You give every appearance of being an inflexible ideologue who has lost any sense of rational proportion when it comes to assessing the defense needs of our country."

Mr. Weinberger, flaring back, sought to interrupt Senator Riegle but was asked by Senator Domenici to wait. In his turn, the secretary replied: "You have accomplished your principal purpose, to launch a demagogic attack on me in time for the afternoon and evening editions."

At the end of the hearing, Senator Domenici said he regretted that the secretary was made the target of a personal attack.

## Marines' Lebanon Duty Worries U.S. Officers

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NORFOLK, Virginia — Many officers at the military complex here say that they are perplexed about why the U.S. Marines are still in Lebanon. A naval officer said the Americans, who were taken from the Marine Amphibious Unit stationed in the Mediterranean, represented "the only

stay is supposed to be the progress of Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Those talks appear to be deadlocked.

Some officers here argue that the marines, whose training is concentrated on landing operations by sea and air, are neither trained nor organized for what, at the moment, is occupation duty.

Another element arousing concern among many is the tenuous military situation around Beirut.

Intelligence sources in Washington and in capitals of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in Europe say that, although the Israeli invasion last year broke the organized armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and brought about its withdrawal from the Beirut area, guerrillas are still operating there as well as in other parts of Lebanon.

The guerrillas, the informants say, are attacking Israeli forces, not the regular Lebanese troops, whom the American, French and Italian troops support. The sources say that there are indications that such attacks will increase in strength and frequency as more PLO guerrillas move from concentrations around Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, to the Beirut area.

Western sources say they are worried that the Israeli response, which is expected to be vigorous, might involve troops of the multinational force. Israeli armor has carried out patrols along the roads leading south from Beirut, occasionally spraying machine-gun fire on areas that might hide guerrillas.

These are the sort of operations, a source said, that "while perfectly understandable from the Israeli point of view, might lead to real difficulties between the Israelis and Americans." He asked whether the marines would be expected to seize a Palestinian seeking refuge behind American lines and turn him over to the Israelis.

None of the officers interviewed at the complex, which includes navy, air force and marine bases, disagreed with the Reagan administration's policy of contributing 1,300 marines to the American, French and Italian peacekeeping force. Its mission is to support the Lebanese government's efforts to establish sovereignty over the country.

But these officers, as well as sources in Washington, expressed concern over the duration of the marines' current tour, which began with the arrival of the first contingent on Sept. 26. A source asked what would happen if "we get trouble in Libya or Algeria or anywhere else and we need the Marines."

Several sources suggested that the Marines should be replaced in Beirut by three army battalions. But they said, such an idea has not aroused enthusiasm in the State Department.

The marines in Lebanon are supported by the unit's ships, which ferry in supplies. The officers said army battalions would establish a supply base. They said the result would be to give the deployment an air of permanence that the State Department wants to avoid.

Many here fear that the marines may be in Lebanon for at least 12 months more, since one of the factors determining the length of their

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The German Election

The West German people are trying to hold an election that can turn, as democratic elections usually do, on sausage prices and leadership styles. But Soviet and American leaders keep insisting it is a plebiscite on whether their missiles in Europe should number 200, 75 or zero. These are reckless intrusions.

If Ronald Reagan and Yuri Andropov want to chat or correspond sensibly, let them start with their main common problem in Europe: the schizophrenia of the Germans. If not, let America act unilaterally to yank this missile quarrel off the March 6 ballot.

No diplomatics have been more disastrous in this century than those that underestimated German nationalism. Repeatedly frustrated, that nationalism keeps reasserting itself with greater economic power. How can any 20th-century leader dare arouse that dark force for transient purposes?

Euro-missiles do not begin to match the importance of preserving the psychic health of West Germany. Yet with crude propaganda and open displays of favoritism to rival contenders, the superpowers are daily intervening in the campaign, asking West Germans to make a choice between allegiance to the United States and détente, between ties in NATO and ties to East Germany.

For a free Germany, that is an impossible choice. It pits democracy and prosperity against the dream of reunification, and thus the central contradiction in his national life. It calls into question all the complex diplomatic arrangements by which that contradiction has been smothered, for two generations. The peace of Europe depends on keeping it smothered.

Because unification also remains the East Germans' dream, it is sheer madness for the Russians to be promoting neutralism in West

Germany. A neutralist West Germany would use every ounce of its strength to subvert the Soviet grip on East Germany. And East Germans, tied to the West by blood, and television, would eagerly join the agitation.

If the Kremlin cannot recognize its folly, America can still do much to contain the damage on its own. Instead of wrestling the Russians for German votes and appearing to favor the Christian Democrats over the Social Democrats, it should be spreading the NATO tent over both. Together, the major parties represent at least 85 percent of the voters. Neither party would steer against the West, unless on the path to power, it were brought to resent American policy and interference.

True, if the March vote is close that might give undue influence to a minority coalition of pacifists, neutralists and environmentalists called Greens. But their political skill is untested and their only common purpose seems to be no more other. The problems that their joining any coalition would create are for Germans to resolve. The less the United States and NATO are perceived to be the issue, the easier the resolution.

It was a German Social Democrat, Helmut Schmidt, who first asked America to match the Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe as a mark of reassurance. If his country no longer wants them, or favors compromising their number, there is no military reason to ram them down German throats.

To tell the Germans that their wishes will be respected would be telling only an obvious diplomatic truth. But to tell them in time, before they vote, would lift the deeper, darker choice from German politics. However the vote turns out, let it be blamed on unemployment and the cost of war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Test for Free Trade

The Reagan administration has now laid out an extraordinarily strong and useful defense of world trade and the principle of open markets. In contrast to the steady drift of the Democrats toward protectionism, the president is sticking with a position that is both traditional and right. He made the case for open trade in his State of the Union address, and the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisors, Martin S. Feldstein, makes it again in the annual Economic Report.

The rapid expansion of international commerce since World War II has contributed heavily to the rapid rise of standards of living in all of the industrial countries. But that expansion may not be permitted to continue. It is going to take great political skill and stamina to avoid a collapse into a tangle of quotas, discriminatory taxes and buy-American rules that will save a few jobs today at the cost of many more tomorrow.

For the president, the next test will probably be the Houdaille case. Houdaille Industries is a small Florida manufacturer of machine tools. It charges that the American market for certain types of highly sophisticated machine tools is being rapidly captured by its Japanese competitors, organized as a cartel with government support. Houdaille wants the president to suspend the investment tax credit for the purchase of the Japanese machines. The effect of that would be the same as imposing a 10 percent tariff.

The legal case being made by Houdaille is elegant, immensely ingenious and, in the end, unpersuasive. If President Reagan grants what Houdaille wants, he will have established a deeply damaging precedent that many other industries, particularly in the field of electronics, are eager to use. Suspending the tax credit for imported machine tools would be a clear violation of the United States' trade treaties, and the bad example would be immediately followed around the world.

As for the charges of cartels and subsidies, the American electronics industry might usefully reflect on the appearance that it sometimes leaves in other countries. A number of the American companies have, for example, received the blessing of the Justice Department for joint research and development work — not quite a cartel by American standards, but not quite wide-open competition either. Many of these electronics companies will also benefit from the increases in military spending. Abroad, the U.S. defense budget often looks like the world's richest source of subsidies for high technology.

The administration's purpose, the Economic Report says, is to resist protectionist pressures at home while continuing to urge foreign governments to eliminate their own trade distortions. Just right. Mr. Reagan will have an opportunity to demonstrate it when the Houdaille petition shortly comes to his desk.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Candidacy Statements

The first (announcement of presidential candidacy) came Wednesday from Senator Alan Cranston of California. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado will announce for the Democratic nomination on Feb. 17. Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale is expected to let the world in on his plans on the 21st, and former Florida Gov. Jeb Bush on the 22nd.

Later on will come the formal announcements of good intentions from Senator John Glenn of Ohio and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina. Somewhere along the way will come word from other possible candidates, including Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas.

We are not going in deal here with the qualifications of Cranston or of any of the other candidates to serve as president. But the senator has served California well in his 14 years in the Senate. He stressed in his announcement the need to revive the economy and achieve nuclear disarmament.

Like all other Democrats who will be aspiring to the nomination, Cranston will be providing more details of his proposals in time. We await such ideas from all of them. The Democratic Party does suffer from what is perceived as a lack of serious alternatives to President Reagan's programs.

—The Times (Los Angeles)

### Chinese-Indian Links

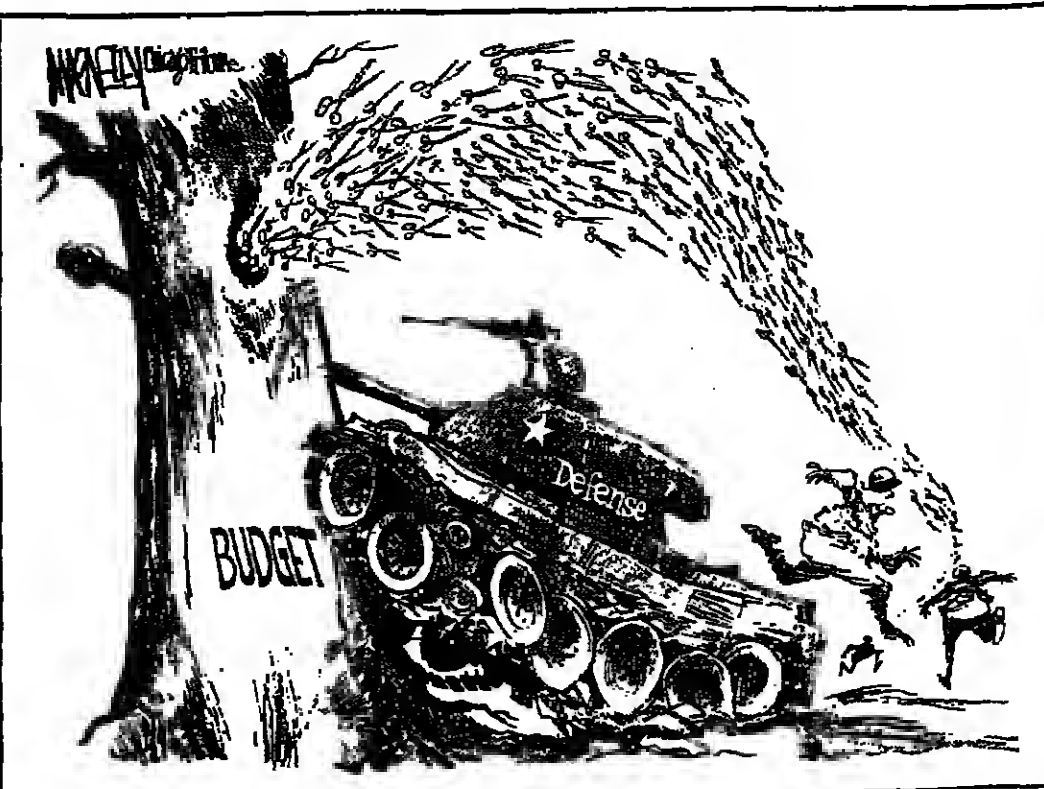
Even if the two sides cannot achieve an early resolution of the boundary dispute, there is still scope for progress towards a Sino-Indian détente.

Since the return to power of Deng Xiaoping in 1977-78, China has sought to revive something of the relaxed atmosphere of the Bandung area, and to reduce tension with its principal neighbors while concentrating on economic modernization at home. With respect to India this change of mood was noticeable two to three years ago, when China stopped taking sides over the Kashmir dispute and — more important — started saying that a solution to the Sino-Indian boundary dispute was not the sine qua non of progress in other fields.

This does not mean that China has grown less wary of India's close ties with the Soviet Union, or of Mrs. Gandhi's equivocal stand on Afghanistan and Cambodia.

The Indian government is still inclined to treat the boundary as the key to relations with China, and this could be an obstacle to forward movement. Nonetheless, there is a willingness on both sides that was absent a few years ago, and given the determination, Deng Xiaoping and Mrs. Gandhi now have in their power to retrieve something of the lost spirit of the 1950s.

—The Times (London)



## Lesson of Hitler's Rise: Don't Test the Fire

By A.J.P. Taylor

LONDON — Men will long discuss whether and at what point Hitler could have been stopped. No such point will ever be discovered.

Hitler was the most skillful of intriguers, cautiously moving forward toward dictatorial power and never going too fast. He had no defined tactic, only the gift of seeing when it was safe to move forward.

Hitler became chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933. From the very first, his accession was represented as a seizure of power. It was nothing of the kind. Hitler was appointed as a puppet of a few old-fashioned conservatives. It was only after he had been in office for some time that he shook off his controllers and revealed himself as a

ruthless and a calculating dictator.

At the beginning of 1933, Germany was in search of an effective ruler. Feeble chancellors had succeeded one after another. No stable government could be found. The National Socialists were the largest single party but they and their leader, Hitler, were distrusted and other parties would not work with them.

The miracle of transforming the Nazis into an apparently respectable party was performed by Franz von Papen, one of the many who had briefly held the office of chancellor for a few weeks in 1932.

Urged on by Ruhr capitalists, von

Papen struck a bargain with Hitler: Hitler would become chancellor but he would be surrounded by von Papen and his conservative friends. The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Defense would be in non-Nazi hands and Hitler would be allowed to see Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, the president, only when von Papen was present. Hitler accepted these terms and von Hindenburg agreed, also despite some doubts. Hitler became chancellor, and that night the Nazi Brown Shirts celebrated with a parade in the streets. Their violence did not promise a peaceful future. Hitler had greater gifts than von

## A Plan for Ending World Hunger

By Teuvo Lehti

GENEVA — The continued existence of widespread hunger and serious undernourishment in the poor countries of the world is one of the worst failures of the global system, whether viewed morally, socially, economically or politically.

That almost half a billion individuals in the Third World remain hungry, mentally and physically stunted and easy prey to fatal diseases, despite the fact that globally all the needed food exists and techniques exist to produce still more, is a serious indictment of the human species' ability to organize itself.

The indictment should not be leveled only against the present generations, for the problem of hunger is old. In fact, to some extent we can congratulate ourselves. From the point of view of the Third World, hunger has been reduced since the last war despite the unprecedented population explosion. The absolute number of the hungry people has risen, but the average nutrition levels in the poor countries are today no worse, and possibly marginally better, than they were in the 1930s. And thanks to greater national and international efforts, there have been no major famines in the last quarter century.

What has changed, then, is not so much the phenomenon of hunger as our perception of it. Hunger is no longer accepted as inevitable. Its elimination is increasingly considered the common duty of mankind.

But it is because of this moral commitment and because of our knowledge that technically the problem can be solved, that its continued existence has become so shameful. Common decency, but probably also quiet feelings of guilt in the rich countries, have resulted in grass-roots movements and public pressure on governments to do something about hunger.

To a considerable extent the guilt feelings are justified. Various policies of the wealthy countries are partly responsible for the failure to solve the problem. But that is not the whole story. The poor countries themselves are heavily to blame, and the long-term solution lies largely in their own hands.

Because the latter aspect of the problem is frequently neglected in public utterances on hunger, the declaration of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's World Food Day Colloquium, published on Oct. 16, was important.

The declaration is characterized by a qualified optimism about the technical means for overcoming hunger and the financial scope of the problem. It also displays a balanced portrayal of responsibility of the rich and poor countries for the problem.

The colloquium was a blue-ship collection of people who ought to know. Of the 25 panelists, 15 came from the developing world and 10 were from the rich countries.

Perhaps the most telling point of the statement is the way in which it gets to the essence of the problem — not inadequacies of research, investment, training or external assistance, though all that is important, but the lack of

"political will to put first things first and to give absolute priority to freedom from hunger."

Moreover, the greater part of the panel's prescriptions are addressed to the developing countries themselves. The declaration calls for higher priority to agriculture and sustained efforts toward greater equity in those countries. It asks Third World governments to define and review existing food policy goals and to provide sufficient resources to agriculture, adequate incentives to farmers, jobs and land for people to produce incomes, equitable access to land, credit and agricultural services, the people's participation in decision making and more.

Much of this, of course, lies in the face of the status quo that the rural and urban elite of most poor countries tend to prefer. The declaration thus poses some crucial questions about the validity of the currently revered growth models and the prevalent political directions in much of the developing world.

That does not mean the declaration spares the rich countries. It points out their retreat from multilateralism, the stagnation of their aid programs just when aid is most needed and their failure to regenerate world economic growth. It also cites the protection that the wealthy nations give their own farm production, their reluctance to enter into price stabilizing commodity agreements and their refusal to renegotiate an international grain arrangement with both trade and food aid clauses. And it urges action on all those fronts.

It also stresses that all nations have a common interest in finding a solution, both for its own sake and as a means of diminishing conflicts and generating a sound expansion of the world economy. It calls for a concentrated global effort to accelerate growth in developing countries, with high priority on food production and sustained efforts toward greater equity.

It is a cool and considered statement. But it is also a worrying one, exactly because it shows that the hiatus is not essentially technical or financial, but political in nature. For hunger to be overcome, the developing countries will have to make reforms that their moneyed groups as a rule do not like. And the rich countries will have to learn to deal with groups in the poor countries whose political hue some may not like. The wealthy countries will also have to adopt a far more forthcoming attitude on matters of trade and aid.

This may look like a tall order for both the rich and poor. But the longer run cost of a failure in this area is also likely to be high: Expanding hunger, a continued drag on world economic expansion and intensified social and political conflicts in Third World countries, constantly in the danger of spilling over national boundaries and involving the superpowers.

The writer is a staff member of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

## Shultz Challenging Reagan's Ideas

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz is quietly reorganizing the department's policy-making machinery in a way that can only add insult to the injuries of the self-styled Reaganites. I have in mind the early, fire-and-brimstone followers of the Reagan faith, already maddened by evidence of drowsy moderation creeping into the administration's foreign policy.

They do not like Shultz's way of stopping, looking and listening to differing views before coming carefully to conclusions. He has even gone so far as to organize seminars of Outsiders, including veteran establishmentarians, liberal academics — even "Carter people" — to broaden his understanding of the Middle East, Latin America, the Soviet Union as well as China.

Now he is reportedly in the process

of institutionalizing diversity (to degree) within the department. The Bureau of Policy Planning, an advisory group with a single director and relatively limited powers of persuasion, is to be transformed into elite planning council whose four members would have direct, individual access to the secretary.

The list of prospective members includes a longtime Kissinger aide, former member of Richard M. Nixon's White House staff and a co-author of a study of the Soviet Union by the Trilateral Commission (a base of all card-carrying conservatives). It is definitely not a Reaganaut cabal.

And to get some measure of how this will be received by the true believers, you have only to examine mid-term report by an arch-Reaganaut, Richard V. Allen, who served for a time as Reagan's national security adviser. Taking pen to the Op-Ed page of The Washington Post a while ago, Allen proclaimed the "Reagan revolution in foreign policy" is alive — but unwell. There are signs of "slippage." And one reason for this, he wrote, is that the president did not reckon with the "real and countervailing power of the bureaucracy."

Nothing new there. The State Department has been called everything from a "fudge factory" to a "bowl of jelly."

So Allen has a point. But when it gets around to analyzing the president's real problem, he stands the matter on its head — and in the process reveals how little the Reagan faithful have learned about the ways of Washington.

The problem, from Allen's point of view, is that "genuine Reaganism" is in short supply in positions where they can generate policies. ... Through revolution must have an adequate supply of revolutionaries to man the barricades. ... The maximum leader must preserve the clan and zeal of his troops.

It has the ring of early Fidel Castro, but no matter. What seems to have escaped Allen's notice is that the "troops" that count are under the command of Reagan appointees — George Shultz, his deputies, and his assistant secretaries.

So who but Ronald Reagan can be held to account for the fact that Shultz has relied heavily on career Foreign Service officers — that is to say, professionals? Yet, Allen complains, President Reagan has somehow not "communicated" with, let alone succeeded in moving, the "critical mass" of the State Department bureaucracy.

The solution is simple: "Such little things as walking the halls of a few obscure government buildings, chatting with government clerks, shaking a few bureaucrats under the chin, and even going to inspire the troops, and even gain new revolutionary recruits: It's not possible to resist Reagan's magic effect on people. To this respect the president should emulate John F. Kennedy's charm and effective control over his own bureaucracy."

If that is really how Allen thinks it worked with Kennedy, he need only skim through Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.'s "A Thousand Days," a history of the Kennedy presidency. It is a testimonial to the triumph of "critical mass" over charm.

The point is that when Kennedy was effective it was usually because he proceeded in roughly the manner of George Shultz. He studied hard. He reached out for a wide range of advice in cope with the extraordinary complexities of problems and crises whose solutions did not always lead themselves to the formulas and philosophy that he brought with him to the White House.

Allen insists the Reagan revolution is "still on" — it is just not happening nearly fast enough. But if he thinks this is owing to a shortage of revolutionaries in key positions of influence at the State Department, he ought to first consider where the power of presidential appointments lies. He might then want to consider whether, given the realities, a full flowering of the Reagan "revolution" was ever feasible.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### What Is the Score?

Regarding "The Artful Russians" (HT, Jan. 24):

This brief editorial concerning the West's indifference to the recent call of the Warsaw Pact countries for a universal prohibition of nuclear weapons would have us imagine a President Reagan giving his customary impression of having just heard it vaguely on the radio, after the baseball scores.

What? Ronnie listening to the baseball scores in January? Even an Englishman should know that just wouldn't be cricket!

EDWARD SANIATI, Barcelona.

### The Proper Stuffing

Regarding "Piroshki for the Muscovites" (HT, Jan. 28):

I have prepared many a recipe from your two New York Times volumes with splendid results and I have made the *archetypal Garganola* as you suggested in the HT recently (mummum); but I shall never stuff my *piroshki* with the best filling that you mention. The right way to prepare that stuffing is with boiled meat, not with stirred hamburger meat.

Ground boiled beef, mixed with chopped boiled eggs and chopped wilted onions (I also add a few chopped wilted champignons to enhance the harmony of taste), spiced with salt, pepper and a bit of parsley

(NOT dull) should be moistened with bouillon or melted butter (NOT with raw egg).

TATYANA SCHMIDT, Antun, France.

### The Sea and Sky

Regarding "The Hague Sky" (HT, Jan. 29):

It seems to me that the author of the article has not acknowledged the importance of sea and sky in the picture he is talking about. Sea and sky are not mere compensation for the lack of vertical subjects but are an integral part of the landscape.

The sky, over there, is remarkable and notably beautiful. There is the air itself, an extraordinary quality of luminosity and transparent which enhances color and lends in portance to the smallest objects.

As for the burghers, they did at go and look at the sea and the fishmen, they belonged to them. A trade and human activity was connected with water.

J. BISSERY, Le Chesnay, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor, and contain the writer's name, address, and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## Paperwork: A New Schizophrenia

By Harold Morowitz

NEW HAVEN — A recent change of jobs that moved me out of a laboratory and into an administrative office has provided me an opportunity to study people who take paperwork very seriously. Some take the filing and filling out of various forms so seriously that I conclude there is a form of social behavior that can be described as cultural schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a psychological disturbance involving confusion between what is real and what is imaginary. The syndrome of which I write involves the systematic substitution of reams of paper symbols for the actual acts that are presumed to be represented by these two-dimensional sheets. A few examples demonstrate the nature of this national disease.

A crime, let us say a robbery, is committed. The police are called, appear on the scene and fill out their report. This contains such detailed information as the birth date of the victim. No attempt is made to solve the crime, apprehend the criminal or locate the stolen goods. The paperwork substitutes for the police work of dealing with the crime. Everyone seems satisfied. Each month, statistical reports are issued listing the number of robberies, assaults, rapes, etc. The number of solved crimes is rarely reported.

As a second example, consider a water leak. The building foreman is called. He ascertains that there is a leak and fills out the appropriate document, requesting a plumber. In his mind the leak is stopped and the subsequent appearance — or nonappearance — of a plumber is of no great significance.

Sometime later, a plant supervisor appears. He determines that there is indeed a leak and initiates the proper paperwork to summon a workman. At this stage, in his mental program also, the problem has been solved.

After an appropriate time, a member of the plumbers union appears, examines the situation in detail and decides that the cause of the leak is in the rain drain system and that a roofer is required. He makes his report and assumes that the situation is under control. The leak continues, but each of the individuals involved operates under the assumption that by producing the proper documents he is dealing with the condition at hand.

This type of activity goes on at every level of organization. At the top of the hierarchy, the existence of problems leads to the appointment of committees that issue reports. The document may not be read, the condition unsolved, but everyone seems to regard issuance of the report as a way of dealing with trouble.

The institutional paper dolls are no less psychopathological — just easier to accept if we don't think about them.

The author is professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry and master of Pierson College at Yale University. He contributed this commentary to The New York Times.

## FROM OUR FEB. 5 PAGES. 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Congo Group Meets

BRUSSELS — At a meeting of the Ministry of the Interior this morning between the ministers and the members of the commission to which the retaking of the Congo state by Belgium has been relegated, M. Schollaert announced that after negotiations with King Leopold, the government has renounced all claim in the crown domain in the Congo state. He added that the government favored the idea of the institution of a special fund for the execution of public works in Belgium and the Congo state. The list of works to be carried out by common accord, M. Schollaert's declarations have created a good impression in political circles, where it is thought that the colonial problem is now virtually solved.

### 1933: Hitler Suffers Setback

BERLIN — The Hitler government received its first slap today when the Prussian Diet rejected a Nationalist-Socialist motion for dissolution of the state legislature by 214 votes to 196. Consequently the Harzburg coalition's project to grasp absolute power both in the Reich and Prussia on the same day has met at least a temporary halt. Despite its rebuff it is reported in political circles that the government is determined to dissolve the Diet. Unconfirmed reports have it that Chancellor Adolph Hitler may go to President von Hindenburg and ask him to dissolve the Prussian Diet by an emergency decree, but it is highly doubtful whether the field marshal would be inveigled into this method.

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# Thailand Assimilating Its Kuomintang

## Nationalist Chinese Refugees Give Up Military Camps, Opium Farms

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

MAE SALONG, Thailand.

Tigers and opium poppies abound

in the neighborhood when this

mountain community in remote

northern Thailand was settled in

1961. But the most dangerous crea-

tures were the settlers—soldiers of

the Chinese Nationalist Fifth

Army who fled China, and later

Burma, after Mao's victory in 1949.

Once in Thailand, the soldiers

grew wealthy from opium. The

Thai government did not want

them, but they were well-trained

anti-communists on a delicate

frontier, and they also made some

corrupt Thai officials very rich.

But the settlers were also deeply

lawless; they were unpredictable

as border guards and became increas-

ingly embarrassing.

In 1967 their leader, General

Tuan Shi-wei, told a British jour-

nalist in Mae Salong that, since

opium was the money of the moun-

tains, he would use opium to buy

guns to fight communists. Four

years later, according to a Central

Intelligence Agency report, Mae

Salong had one of the largest

heroin refineries in Southeast Asia.

But the Kuomintang warlords

are being domesticated; their

fortresses besieged by the Thai

army.

Western narcotics officials in

Bangkok say most Kuomintang

millionaires have turned respect-

able. Colonel Pong Praset of the

Thai Army in Chiang Mai says

sons and grandsons of Chinese

Nationalists are being trained as

millionaires in 13 northern villages.

It is hard to know what happens

in the remotest of these villages

but from the look of Mae Salong,

home to 3,000 of Thailand's 12,000

Kuomintang veterans and their

dependents, it may be true that

the last remnants of the old

philosophy and opium peddling

are being replaced.

"I spent the morning as a

farmer," General Liu Yi-lan said.

"I am a general of the soil now."

General Liu, 57, succeeded Gen-

eral Tuan, whose pagoda-like tomb

stands as head of the Kuomintang

Fifth Army in Mae Salong. Gen-

eral Liu said he had shut down his

military training camp, and his

aided said they had not seen any

opium in years.

Mae Salong is surrounded by

plunging slopes on which 2 million

tea bushes have been planted since

1976. The town is built mostly of

split bamboo and rises up Mae

Salong Mountain.

Men in khaki and gray-haired

crews talked nostalgically about

themselves. Their favorite

cigarette seemed to be "Lucky

Strikes," a brand associated with

the 1940s and 1950s, and

available no place else in Thailand.

Kuomintang troops, arms and

large posters of Chiang Kai-shek,

all reportedly as blatant as opium

a decade ago, were nowhere to be

seen.

Pack trains of ponies dropped

quietly in and out of town. They

looked like opium caravans, but

Captain Naron Gachien of the

Thai Army, who had just assumed

command of Mae Salong's govern-

ment force of 30 men, insisted the

pack trains were clear. "It was his

job to check."

Fifty residents of Mae Salong

became Thai citizens last year after

proving their loyalty as Thai patri-

ots and enemies of opium. A hun-

dred more residents will be made

citizens soon, General Liu said he

wished that the people now ruling

China could see him aging so tran-

quilly.

In the heart of town, there were

more signs of assimilation. Chinese

children all spoke Thai, and a

group of teenagers adolescents

practiced English on a foreigner.

They wore shirts splashed with

advertisements, and they did not

look much like future guerrillas, or

farmers.

General Liu, accompanied by

aides, spoke with a reporter in a

small, cold room furnished with a

videotape machine and a souvenir

plate bearing the portrait of Chi-

ang Kai-shek.

Questioned about the past and

the subject generally, he had no

time for memories or politics. He

had retained no formal contacts

with Taiwan. All that was over.

"We are modern now," he said

through his Chinese interpreter.

He then mapped out a strategy

in which Mae Salong would de-

pend less on tea, which needed bet-

ter packaging, and more on cold-

weather fruits and mushrooms.

He pulled his army parka

around his silver-gray tunic and

tapped a can of insecticide. "These

are my weapons now," he said. His

aides checked.

The government gave him tea

bushes, he went on, but the big

tea packers in Bangkok were trying

to ruin him through underpricing.

Friends abroad had shipped him

books for a proposed town library,

but the books kept getting stuck in

Thai customs. One of the general's

aides said that all he wanted was

to visit Taiwan before he died, but

the Thais had yet to process his 3-year

old request.

Other deaths:

Phil Berg, 80, a pioneer talent

agent who represented such Holly-

wood stars as Clark Gable, Judy

Garland and Joan Crawford, Tues-

day in Los Angeles, of heart fail-

ure.

Chao Sui, 86, a poet and long-

time leader of Chinese cultural or-

ganizations, Tuesday in Beijing of

heart disease.

## Cardinal Samore, Papal Mediator, Dies

New York Times Service

ROME — Cardinal Antonio

Samore, 77, a specialist in Latin

American affairs and the papal

mediator in the Beagle Channel

dispute between Argentina and

Chile, died Thursday following a

heart attack.

Four years ago, when a dispute

between the two nations over three

barren islands in the Beagle Chan-

nel at the southern tip of South

America brought them near the

brink of war, they turned to Pope

John Paul II to mediate. He named

Cardinal Samore to conduct the

negotiations.

A papal peace proposal was put

on the negotiating table in 1980,

and talks continued under Cardinal

Samore's auspices. His death is

likely to delay even further a solu-

tion.

The cardinal was also head of

the Vatican's libraries and archives,

a post that he held since 1974.

Cardinal Samore held a number

of other diplomatic assignments.

He began his foreign-service career

in 1952 in Lithuania, and then

served in Switzerland until the

break of World War II, which he

spent in Rome.

The cardinal was assigned to

Washington in 1947 and became

papal ambassador in Colombia

three years later. In 1953 he was

recalled to Rome to become sec-

retary of the Congregation for Ex-

traordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs,

which involved him largely in

church policy toward Latin Amer-

ica.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Berlin: Sour Notes in Herbert von Karajan's Big 'Family'

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — In December 1980, when he celebrated his silver jubilee as principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan spoke of his "love" for his players and said he had come to think of them "like a family."

Now the family has been rent by an acrimonious quarrel that will probably end up in the courts. All efforts to smooth things over — and the mediators have included such prominent personages as Richard von Weizsäcker, the mayor of West Berlin — have come to nothing. Karajan, whom many musicians consider the greatest living conductor, and the Berlin Philharmonic, often described as the world's finest orchestra, are scarcely on speaking terms.

So far, the dispute seems to have had no perceptible impact on the quality of the musical output. Karajan conducted the orchestra three times last weekend before returning to his home at St. Moritz, to the delight of audiences and critics alike. In a typical review, Sybil Mahkne of *Tagespiegel* praised the discipline, unity and "relaxed musicality" of the performances.

"We recognize the dictate of the baton on stage," one prominent member of the orchestra said. "But we refuse to allow Karajan to behave like a dictator on stage. That would be pure fascism."

Sunday morning's concert was a melodramatic occasion. Cheers mingled with a few boos as the musicians filed onto the stage in the ultramodern Philharmonie, near the Wall dividing East from West Berlin. When the 74-year-old conductor came into sight at the bottom of the cockpit-shaped hall, small and frail and limping from the aftereffects of a fall from the podium here in 1978, there were no boos, but the applause was restrained.

There had been whispers in Berlin that one or two players might try to sabotage the concert, but no such thing happened. Karajan led the orchestra through performances of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto and Saint-Saëns' "Organ" Symphony that several of the musicians later described as near-perfect.

At the end, salvos of cheers resounded. There were no more boos. The conductor, who usually disappears after a second or third bow, came back six times, standing among the players with his arms wide, clearly reveling in the applause. The audience, crowded around the platform, kept cheering even after the orchestra had left, and at length he came back for a seventh bow on a bare stage.

Karajan holds his position in Berlin for life, although there have been suggestions that he intends to quit after five more years. In the 100 years of the orchestra's existence, only three other men have headed the orchestra, all of them musical legends — Hans von Bülow, Arthur Nikisch and Wilhelm Furtwängler.

In Berlin, and in his native Austria as well, Karajan is considered

something of an uncrowned king. To West Berlin, a shulky capitalist island in a communist sea, he brings glamour and élan. "Karajan and the Philharmonie are our rock in the world," says Joachim von Ullrich of the city's cultural affairs office — living proof that, in the arts at least, the old German capital still counts for something. A local politician commented, "tourists come to see von Karajan or Neferiti" — the famous bust of an Egyptian queen.

Celebrated for the precision of his conducting, Karajan is equally known for his autocratic personality, his explosions of anger and his lacerating tongue. He once told his Berlin players that he was going to a Louis Armstrong concert because he wanted to listen to someone who could keep time. Enormously wealthy, with houses in Vienna, Salzburg and St. Tropez as well as St. Moritz, with a 76-foot racing sloop and a Falcon 10 jet, the maestro has a tendency, as one player put it, "to treat his musicians as if they were serfs."

When he chose Berlin over Vienna as his musical base, the Frankfurter Allgemeine recalled last week, the conductor explained: "If I tell the Berliners to step forward, they do it. If I tell the Viennese to step forward they do it, but then they ask why." He demands total control — even over the design of his record jackets — and expects no questions.

But the orchestra also has a proud tradition. It seems from 1882, when 54 players rebelled against the domineering leadership of Benjamin Bilse and founded



Sabine Meyer

their own self-governing orchestra, the Philharmonie. The players feel that they, rather than their conductor, are the guardians of musical excellence in Berlin.

The current dispute began when Karajan insisted upon hiring a 23-

year-old Sabine Meyer after the orchestra had twice auditioned and rejected her for the job of deputy first clarinetist. A woodwind player said that Meyer "is a good player, a very good player, but her tone would not blend well with ours." She has often played with the Berlin orchestra as an *Aushilfe* or fill-in, and she is a member of the Bavarian Radio Orchestra in Munich.

Until recently, the Berlin Philharmonie, along with the Vienna Philharmonie, was composed entirely of men, but last year a violinist became the Berlin orchestra's first woman. None of the parties in the dispute has suggested that the players objected to the hiring of Meyer because she was a woman.

Karajan has furthered the careers of a number of young women musicians, including the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter and the soprano Barbara Hendricks, and hoped to do the same for Meyer.

When the orchestra challenged his judgment, the conductor was outraged. He spoke of having been "stabbed in the back." On Dec. 3, he wrote a furious letter canceling the orchestra's participation in film and video projects, in the Salzburg and Lucerne festivals and even the traditional New Year's Day concert. Recording dates have also been canceled. Karajan said he would work to the letter of his contract, which requires him to conduct only six pairs of concerts a year in Berlin. According to several sources, the cancellations have already cost the musicians tens of thousands of dollars in fees.

The orchestra is probably the most highly paid in the world. Au-

thoritative reports put the average annual salary at about \$30,000 a year, and many players almost double that figure with outside income related to their orchestral membership. They responded by hiring a lawyer, charging Karajan with blackmail and asserting in a statement: "Even during the Nazi regime our democratic rights were not impugned." Given the conductor's lifetime membership in the Nazi Party, that inevitably intensified his fury and determination.

Some critics think the 100th anniversary celebration last year went to the players' heads. Klaus Gettel, a journalist who sides with the conductor in the dispute, commented this week: "He built the orchestra, not the players, and he built most of their houses, too."

Underlying the dispute is the orchestra's distaste for its *Intendant*, or general manager, Peter Girth, a Karajan ally, whom they have long suspected of trying to undermine their independence by acting as their boss rather than as part of a triumvirate along with the conductor and the representatives of the musicians. Karajan, hoping to avoid a change of management during his tenure, is seeking to have Girth's term extended by two years, through 1987. The orchestra wants to have him dismissed now.

Finally, after mediation efforts had failed, Girth issued a one-year probationary contract to Meyer, beginning in September. He cited Article 5 of the orchestra's charter, which took effect in 1952 when the Philharmonie, hard-pressed in the postwar years, gave up its independence and took the financial

support of the Berlin government.

The article, which codifies practices going back to the 19th century, states that "new members are engaged, following an audition before the orchestra, by the *Intendant* for a trial period to be agreed." Girth says it gives him the right to issue a contract because there is no requirement that the orchestra must have voted favorably. The players say there would be no point in an audition if approval was not required, and they point to the preamble of the charter, which gives the players the right to decide, "to a great extent," the total quality of the orchestra. The courts will ultimately decide who is right.

Karajan has refused all requests for interviews. His press spokesman told a visiting reporter: "He won't talk to you, nobody will talk to you and you have no right to write a story." Before returning to St. Moritz, the conductor withdrew his letter of Dec. 3 and asserted that Girth's issuance of a contract to Meyer "has created the legal fiction which will make possible continued cooperation by both sides." But the musicians, still contented that Girth acted illegally in hiring the new clarinetist.

They have the right, which no one contests, to reject Meyer after the probationary period. But they don't want to wait that long. They want Girth's head, and they intend to contest the engagement of Meyer as long as they can. But they are not optimistic. As a leading string player commented, "We won't win, because Karajan is just too powerful."



Herbert von Karajan

## Paris: The Mystery Of Missing Furniture

By Sourin Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time in the history of the French auction market, Paris auctioneers have made it clear that their projection of the near future is not exactly a rosy one.

At a press conference organized by the Paris Association of Auc-

THE ART MARKET

tionneers, a professional body to which all Paris auctioneers belong, figures for 1982 were released and commented upon with unusual candor. Net sales for the year totaled 892 million francs against 903 million francs in 1981. Nominally, the drop is only 1.24 percent, but in real value, this amounts to a sharp fall of at least 12 to 13 percent, given the depreciation of the French franc.

In this respect, French overall figures are roughly comparable with the drop registered in Britain by Christie's. In addition, French auctioneers have provided step-by-step details on the sales pattern throughout 1982. On the face of it, the first quarter of 1982 was the worst for the French market. A timid recovery in October was followed by a difficult November. To complete the picture, last month must have been the worst January ever, there was hardly anything for sale at Drouot.

Indeed, it is the depletion of the market that is at the heart of last year's crisis. This is further demonstrated by independent data. The buy-in rate, for example, was only 12.4 percent in 1982, down from 13.7 percent in 1981, showing that buyers are not unwilling to bid.

As the auctioneers see it, a major change has taken place in the French market. They note that "for decades, it was characterized by the quantity and high quality of period furniture. Accordingly, the best Hôtel Drouot rooms were generally reserved for 18th-century works of art and furniture." In 1982, things were different. "Out of 101 items sold for over 150,000 francs, only 13 fell within the category of 'furniture and decorative works of art.' 24 were Modern Masters and 11 Old Masters. There were six Art Nouveau-Art Deco pieces and two dolls." At the top, 17 items fetched more than a million francs. Only one was a piece of furniture, 10 were Modern Master paintings, 15 were Old Masters, and one a Modern Master sculpture.

The auctioneers suggest that this is not due to any fall in prices concerning furniture but to the reluctance of the French upper middle class to part with pieces that have long been in the family. Furniture is seen as a fundamental part of one's heritage, in contrast, they argue, to British tradition which holds Old Master paintings as "the last pieces allowed to go."

Few observers of the international scene will go along with this reading of the facts. First of all, the French Cartesian mind so keen on rational consistency has allowed itself a little slip. If furniture is traditionally held by the French as the last expendable part of their heritage, why was so much of it at auction until recently? The contention that the English upper classes are more willing to part with ancestral furniture doesn't

hold water. Anyone familiar with what the British call country houses and the French châteaux is aware that furniture is the last to go. It is the odd Venetian landscape or French 17th-century master that will be quickly taken off the wall to pay for roof repairs.

What seems to have happened in 1982 is substantially different from the interpretation put forward by the Paris auctioneers. First some of the furniture that might have gone to Drouot appears to have been either negotiated privately — the fear of publicly selling expensive works of art under the Socialist administration is undeniable — or shipped off to Monte Carlo to be sold by Sotheby's.

Secondly, the seeming surge of Modern Masters on the French market is essentially accounted for by the October sale of paintings from the Aimé Maeght estate.

In short, a drastic change in the attitudes of French sellers and buyers is hardly born out by a close look at the year's figures. What does forcefully come out is the steady decrease of available goods.

Yet the number of Paris auctioneers, far from going down, is up. Auctioneers' offices have been reduced from 70 to 64, but due to a new system that allows several auctioneers to hold shares of a single office, there are now 85 auctioneers in Paris. This does not reflect prosperity but the desperate hunt for jobs among graduate students. A leading Paris auctioneer said privately that he was worried about the number of applicants wanting to buy shares in offices whose volume of business cannot support even one auctioneer.

Inevitably, the observer's conclusion is grimmer than the auctioneers' cautious pessimism. If drastic steps are not taken to adjust the system, reduce the number of participants, and replace it all with two or three groups pooling resources now spread so thinly, it will disintegrate.

## National Opens New Galleries In Washington

WASHINGTON — For the first time since the National Gallery of Art opened in 1941, the awesome bronze doors at Seventh Street side open Thursday, revealing what J. Carter Brown, the gallery director, refers to as a "museum within a museum."

A whole new world of art objects, nearly 2,000 in all, has been installed in a sequence of galleries reclaimed from what used to be a warren of storerooms, offices and galleries tucked away in the West Building's ground floor.

These spaces were shut down one by one more than a decade ago as construction began on the gallery's East Building, which opened in 1978. Since then work has proceeded gradually on the \$16.7-million "Operation Breakthrough," a complete reconditioning of the original building's lower floor to allow greater public access and display of many of the museum's long-hidden treasures.



Murillo's "Virgin of the Rosary" (detail).

## London: Murillo, Royal Portraits

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — On June 21, 1693 the celebrated English diarist John Evelyn noted in his journal: "I saw a great auction of Pictures in the Banqueting House, Whitehall. They had been my Lord Melford's."

He went on to note the details of the sale: "Lord Godolphin bought the picture of the Boys by Murillo the Spaniard for 80 guineas, dear enough: my nephew Glanville, the old Earl of Arundell's Head by Rubens for £20. A century later at the Calonne sale, a comparable Murillo, for he was Evelyn's Spaniard, of a Gypsy girl, sold for 640 guineas.

His reputation was rising high. Yet in another 100 years, by the beginning of the 20th century, he was almost forgotten except in his native Spain, and even there considered much the inferior of Velazquez and Goya. This may well have been because his appeal is popular and instant, and therefore in intellectual and art historical terms, not meriting much research.

That attitude has changed radically in the past decade, greatly thanks to the work of two Spanish scholars, Enrique Valdivieso of the University of Seville, Murillo's native city, and Manuela Mena Marqués, the lively deputy director

of the Prado Museum in Madrid, where a vast loan show celebrating Murillo's tercentenary was mounted at the end of last year, and has now been brought to London.

This collection of more than 100 works is truly international, drawing on loans from private collections and public galleries in Britain, the United States, East and West Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden, as well as Spain. The resulting exhibition is one of great authority and beauty, restoring Murillo to his proper place among the greatest of European masters.

Hung chronologically, the exhibition opens with a group of Murillo's early religious works, including what is accepted as the earliest — "The Virgin Presenting the Rosary to St. Dominic," from the archbishop's palace in Seville, clearly painted under the influence of his master, Juan del Castillo. Murillo's rapid development may be discerned by a comparison of his youthful work with "The Virgin of the Rosary" of 10 or 12 years later. The latter, also known as "The Virgin of the Escorial," though marginally Raphael-like, has an authority which is Murillo's own.

Among particular pleasures of the collection, period on show are two of the series illustrating the life of Jacob. These are "Jacob Setting the Peled Rods Before the Flocks of Laban" (borrowed from the Meadows Museum, Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and "Laban Searching for the Stolen Images" (from the Cleveland Museum of Art), which above all dem-

onstrate Murillo's skill at painting landscape and handling complex compositions.

"Bartolomé Esteban Murillo 1617-1682," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly W1, March 27.

The soul of Britain, it could be argued, in one of its best aspects, is exemplified by the monarchy. In an anthology of 130 paintings, miniatures, drawings, medallions and sculptures from the Royal Collection, the Queen's Gallery, under the title "Kings & Queens" has mounted an exhibition of the likenesses of British monarchs and their families from the time of Henry V (1387-1422) to the 1981 bronze portrait bust of Elizabeth II by Franta Betsky.

Monarch succeeds monarch in the work of Gheeraerts the Younger and Isaac Oliver; Van Dyck (Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria), William Dobson and Samuel Cooper (Charles II), Hogarth (the family of George II), Zoffany (George IV when Prince of Wales), Sir David Wilkie (William IV), and a host of representations of Queen Victoria.

One of the happiest features of this royal portrait exhibition is the inclusion of informal drawings and sketches of royal children. Most attractive among these is Winterhalter's "Edward VII When Prince of Wales," which portrays the 18-year-old prince as a lieutenant colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

"Kings & Queens," Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, SW1.

## Manila: Even Cut, Bergman Film Has Power

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Ingmar Bergman's film, "Fanny and Alexander," shown for the first time abroad at the Manila festival, has been edited from five hours to three for its foreign release and this has left his expansive saga of a wealthy, pre-World War I, provincial Swedish family with loose ends.

After an introduction to the clan at a 1987 Christmas feast, certain elaborate, delineated characters are thereafter seen as mere walk-ons while the central narrative is pursued.

Alexander, a 12-year old boy, and Fanny, his little sister, are the children of an actress mother and a theater director-actor. When their father suffers a fatal heart attack during a rehearsal their mother falls under the sway of a puritanical bishop, married him and goes to live with him and her offspring in a gloomy ecclesiastical palace. The children, accustomed to freedom and creature comforts, resent their severe stepfather. He treats them badly in trying to master them and finally their mother, disillusioned with her new husband, gives him a sleeping potion and the children are whisked away by a friendly rabbi. The bishop dies in an accidental fire and the mother-actress returns to the stage, significantly in Strindberg's "A Dream Play."

Strindberg has exercised a considerable influence on Bergman and in his farewell film the director pays tribute to the great dramatist with quotations from "A Dream Play."

## Nazi Album Auctioned

Lizbeth Press International

LONDON — A snapshot album, said to have belonged to Adolf Hitler's mistress Eva Braun, was sold for £2,700 (about \$4,100) at a Birmingham auction Wednesday — 27 times the price it was expected to fetch. Among the snapshots in the album is one of Hitler reading on a balcony at his Berchtesgaden retreat. The album was found in the Berlin bunker where Hitler and Braun committed suicide in 1945.

Play." A strong mysticism underlines Bergman's script, with both the ghost of the dead father and the rituals of Jewish folklore for the sequence in which the children spend a night in the rabbi's house.

Bertil Gave as the bewildered boy, Ewa Froling as his vulnerable mother, Gunn Wallgren as the stern bishop, Gunn Wallgren as the good-natured matron, and above all, Allan Edvall as the ailing theater director who reappears in phantom form, deliver consummate performances. Each role is taken with an exacting detail that individualizes even the minor bits. Far less chilly and obscure than several of Bergman's works, his adieu to motion pictures has binding fascination.

In the competition program, "Son of the Northeast" of Khamvudhi, from Thailand, was a happy surprise with its pictorial beauty and moving simplicity in relating the perseverance of a family harassed by poverty and drought and reaping fortune from a fishing trip on the eve of the first storm of the rainy season.

The Spanish entry, "Valentina," of Antonio Jose Betancor, telling of a boy's affection for a girl playmate, is diabetic in its sweetness, family television material masquerading as a screen feature. The Canadian "Journey in a Taxi" of Robert Menard, with Jean Yanne as a hack driver who persuades a convict on leave not to murder an informer, was lackluster and monotonous. The Egyptian "Shame," of Ali Abdel Khalik, revealing the bullying of a family when it is learned that the deceased father was involved in drug traffic, is old-fashioned melodrama. The Australian "Man From Snowy River," by George Miller, had the aspect of a Zane Grey western turned to milk and water.

The German "Hell's Kitchen," by a duo of directors and based on a play, was a contrived shocker about the prostitutes and pimps of Hamburg's waterfront. The Italian "Story of Love and Friendship" of Franco Rossi, was a rambling account of the plight of Roman Jews under Fascism and lacked the theatrical power needed for its sub-

ject. "Wild Horses," by Derek Morton of New Zealand, was banal in concept, and the Soviet "People of the Moors," set in a White Russian village just after the Bolshevik takeover, was a regulation propaganda piece.

In the film market, "Red Bells," the Soviet screen version of John Reed's biography, was exhibited. It deals only with Reed as the correspondent of a radical publication during the Mexican revolution in 1916. A sequel picturing his visit to Russia is promised, but it is unlikely that it will be realized as the present specimen is of depressing incompetence. Franco Nero is his hero and Ursula Andress and Sydney Rome are among those present.

Richard Attenborough's much-

lauded "Gandhi," appearing out of competition, served as the festival's dessert, being projected on the closing night. Three other films, not contending for awards, were greeted by enthusiastic audiences at their screenings: "The Verdict" with Paul Newman, "Frances" with Jessica Lange, and "My Favorite Year" with Peter O'Toole.

## Festival Winners

The Chinese film, "My Memory of Old Beijing," directed by Wu Yigong, won the festival's Golden Eagle award for the best film, UPI reported. Japan's Tetsuya Nakadai won the award for best actor for his role in "Onimasa." South Korea's Kim Hye-Ja was named best actress for her role in "Man Chu." Hungary's Janos Rózsa was named best director for "Massot."

## Rome: Picasso's Roots, Garibaldi's Followers

By Edith Schloss  
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Picasso was born on the Mediterranean, in Malaga, studied in the harbor city of Barcelona, and spent much of the rest of his life on or near its shores in the south of France.

Even though his everlasting inquiry into every style of Western art, and his invention of a couple of new ones, make him an universal modern, he is at his truest when committed to his roots. That is splendidly evident in "Picasso and the Mediterranean," a neat showing here, new in every sense of the word.

From the early stinging self-portrait, through his Cuban oils, through the classical monumentality of his beach figures of the '20s, through the "Minotaur" series — which led up to "Guernica," to his happy century families of Antibes, to his Vallauris sculptures of a screaming owl and of the man with goat — the goat itself like a mountain landscape, to certain later contorted figures by the sea, late sea harbor views, and a still life with the skull of a bull black against a red window. It is all there: Picasso, violent or civilized, crafty or intelligent, egotistic or serene, with an unequalled cunning and sagacity — the man of the Mediterranean.

The pitiless clarity of the summer shore and its aura of archaic heritage comes through, almost all the way, but it is at its peak in the Minotaur series, alive with ancient mysteries, hands reaching from caves, small girls carrying

light at noon, hairy beasts in joy and horror, innocents and monsters. The basic drives and enigmas of man versus nature, the myths of Picasso's background are laid bare with a linear mastery and sweep that few in the history of art can match.

For he is above all the draftsman. Though of boundless energy and curiosity as a painter, he is not a painterly one like, say, Matisse. He could be the supreme dilettante. Positive and unafraid, investigating and interpreting others or not, he looked at his past and his world as full in the black eye as he looked at himself in his early portrait.

This exquisitely selected exhibition, besides the oils and sculptures, with its wealth of singular drawings and etchings about the Minotaur — glimpses of ritual and sensuality which were pagan but might still be universal — is the Mediterranean at its noblest. It does much to set us up against the superficialities and anxieties surrounding us in cities today.

"Picasso and the Mediterranean," French Academy, Villa Medici, Viale Trinità del Monti 1, through February.

An exhibition in a museum that was founded as a result of the unification of Italy is celebrating the man who brought it about, Giuseppe Garibaldi. Big canvases of historic landings and the storming of Palermo (a grand oil by Vittorio

"The Leopard") are impressive but not as specific as smaller genre pictures, masterpieces of their kind, in which a wealth of observation is gathered.

Most of these were done by the "Macchiaioli" — a school of *plein air* painters close to the French Impressionists that was developed during Garibaldi's campaigns by artists who were also politically committed to his cause.

So here we have women in tidy sunny rooms sewing red shirts for their young relatives about to risk their lives, by Odoardo Borrani; soldiers standing at ease in poses marking their youth all too poignant, and the leader himself in civilian garb riding a wild filly, by Filippo Palizzi; and an oil sketch of the aging Garibaldi by Gerolamo Induno. A very small painting by Giovanni Boldini is an unflattering presence; it is the full portrait of the painter Beppe Abbati, one of Garibaldi's most devoted followers, who lost an eye in the battle of Volturno but went on to paint very well and to fight in other campaigns.

There is also a large canvas by the Divisionist Plinio Nomellini — Divisionism, like Pointillism, is a form of Impressionism concerned with the fragmentation of light — revealing Garibaldi on horseback under a shaft of sun breaking through the clouds before a weaving distant mass of soldiers, grandly still in solitary splendor. The figure of a leader is idealized with the means of pure painting.

"Painting Around Garibaldi," Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle

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**NYSE Index**[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the seasonal nature of the business. The company's fiscal year runs from May 1 to April 30. When a company's fiscal year differs from the calendar year, the company's sales figures for the year may be higher or lower than those for the calendar year. The company's sales figures for the year may be higher or lower than those for the calendar year. The company's sales figures for the year may be higher or lower than those for the calendar year.



## Bendix President Forced to Resign

Mr. McDonald, 54, who is said

to have met privately with Mr. Hennessy in New York, is understood to have replied that if that was the case, he would look elsewhere. He could not be reached for comment and was understood to be unwilling for the present to discuss his resignation. Bendix and Allied both declined comment.

Sources close to the situation denied a report that the No. 2 Bendix executive had been "fired," saying "fired is too strong a word." These sources also denied a report of a heated discussion. Although sources

ES said that Mr. Agca "may not have liked the idea that they didn't make room for Al," Mr. Hennessy

Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
1.98	1.99	Kaizima	329	328
4.54	4.54	Kansai Pwr.	640	640
8.00	8.00	Kansai Sec.	349	349
		Kaw Steel	132	131
		Kirin Brew.	390	391
		Komatsu	510	512

2.50	2.52	Kubota	124	124
2.74	2.77	Matsui El. Ind.	1,150	1,150
3.44	3.72	Matsui El. Whs	540	540
4.55	4.40	Mitsubishi Bk	500	500

9.10	9.15	Mitsubishi Chem.	520	527
4.32	4.38	Mitsubishi Imp.	370	370
2.82	2.82	Mitsubishi Elec.	231	230
1.83	1.83	Mitsubishi Heavy	358	361
5.75	5.85	Mitsui Co.	350	347
1.10	1.20	Mitsuzoshi	375	379
4.06	4.09	Mitsumi	416	418
ex: 4.37.17		Nika & Sec	912	912
.22		Nippon Elec.	144	143
		Nippon Elec.	257	245
		Nippon Yusen	750	750
		Nissan Motor	633	640
		Osaka	1,650	1,650
		Olympus		

1.15	1.19	Waco	682	678
2.23	2.25	Sharp	1,170	1,110
3.55	3.62	Sony Corp	3,330	3,270
N.O.	—	SumitBank	500	500
		Sumit Chase	140	141

[illegible]

	2.00	2.15	Ausstellung	2.87	2.90
Index : 515.80			Bk Leu	4.200	4.175
			Br Boverl	975	980
			Buehrle	1.345	1.340
			Clin Gelyv	1.780	1.780

	Er Sulase	1,950	1,930
	Elektronkraft	2,730	2,730
	Fischer	510	505
249	North-Rocke B	1,900	7,800
269	Interflow	545	5,600
511	Jermoli	1,640	1,535
591	Stroos Gyr	1,000	1,000
650	Nestle	2,600	2,630
1,130	Sonder	4,950	4,970
708	707	—	319
708	Schindler	1,890	1,870
708	Selzer	N.O.	—
1,590	Schwalz	769	765
703	703	3,265	3,265
960	Winterthur	3,240	3,200
960	Zurich Ins.	17,350	17,325
164			
308			
2,300	SBC Index : 329.48		
	Previous : 328.49		

to meet

# conference on: opportunities ries

moonhavan, Minister of Industry

[illegible]

## Tribune's conference on

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Journal of International Economics

bureau, Conference Office,  
Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Room 7, 4th floor, Podium Block  
024 Singapore.

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In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States. Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

1000

- INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN**

  - H.E. Mr. Chun Kui Yau, *Secretary General of ASEAN*
  - Mr. Masao Fujikura, *President, Asian Development Bank*
  - Mr. Yudhvir Parmar, *Vice-President, Operations, Asia, Energy, Middle East, International Finance Corporation*
  - Mr. Lim Ho Hup, *President, ASEAN Finance Corporation*

**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

  - H.E. Professor J.B. Sumartono, *Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)*
  - Dr. Rachmar Subyopadja, *Director General, Ministry of Agriculture*
  - I.R. Suharto, *Chairman of BKPM (Investment Coordinating Board)*
  - H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, *Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology*

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

  - H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Peta, *Minister of Natural Resources*
  - Mr. Jose P. Levine, Jr., *Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister*
  - Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, *Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investment*

**REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

  - H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, *Minister of Trade and Industry*

**REGION OF THAILAND**

  - H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, *Minister of Industry*
  - Mr. Chamchai Leethavorn, *Secretary of the Board of Investment*
  - Mr. Phisit Paksasem, *Assistant Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board*
  - Dr. Thongchai Hongladanomp, *Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand*
  - Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, *Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry*

**FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA**

  - H.E. Tengku Darul Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, *Minister of Trade and Industry*
  - H.E. Tan Sri Darul Ishak Bin Patch Akhir, *Chairman of MID-1 (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)*
  - Mr. Burhan Abdullah, *Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry*

**TRADE WITH ASEAN**

  - Mr. William E. Brock, *United States Trade Representative*
  - Mr. Naohiro Amaya, *Senior Advisor on International Economic Cooperation, Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee*

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held

February 9-11, 1985 in Singapore. The participation fee is US \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation after a participant has attended the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation after January 23. A cancellation fee of US \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. <input type="checkbox"/> Please invoice <input type="checkbox"/> Check enclosed		181 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, 54000 Or to: Far East Consult Pre Ltd, Room 7, 4th floor, Podium Block Sumang Court Hotel, Tanglin Road, 1034 Singapore.	
For further information please contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris. Tel.: (33-1) 747.1266, Tx.: 612852. Or Far East Consult Pre Ltd in Singapore. Tel.: (65) 733-95 69.		Surname <b>5-2-83</b>	
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# New Index Raises Doubts on Inflation

By Jonathan Fuenfuehrer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To few of the drum rolls that accompany announcements on the closely watched Consumer Price Index, the Labor Department reported this week the results of another, lesser-known gauge of inflation, the change in the Employment Cost Index.

This measure, which monitors wages and related costs, rather than prices, has also been showing sharp declines but raises questions about the extent of inflation's drop as recorded by the Consumer Price Index.

The ECI, which is released just four times a year, rather than monthly, showed Thursday that in total compensation of 1.2 percent in the final quarter of last year and an increase of 6.6 percent for the full year. By comparison, the consumer index rose 3.9 percent in 1982.

Wages and salaries alone for private industry workers, as measured by the employment index, rose 1.1 percent in the last quarter. For the year, they were up 6.3 percent, significantly below the 8.8 percent of 1982 and the smallest annual in-

crease since the index was first published in 1976.

The slowdown in the rate of increase lends more confidence to economists who are forecasting a low inflation rate this year. At the same time, the employment index indicates that the progress on inflation may not have been as sharp as the consumer index shows.

"I think of inflation in terms of wage cost and productivity," said Morris Cohen, a private economic consultant based in New Jersey. While he does not depend on any one number, Mr. Cohen said, he now looks at the employment index to see if it confirms the moves that he has seen in the consumer index and in some of the monthly indicators of wage costs.

The labor costs the employment index measures are a key driver of prices over the long term. Thus, in the view of many economists, the employment index is useful in determining what they call the underlying rate of inflation.

The underlying rate has various definitions, but in general it is the rate that would remain if all the cyclical changes in prices, like those in food and housing, and the so-called price shocks, like those in oil, were taken out of the numbers.

It is designed to measure the change in total compensation for particular occupations. It removes the impact of people who shift to other jobs and the loss of many lower-paying jobs in a recession. If

this were not done, analysts say, the unemployment in a recession could inflate the importance of wage increases because more highly paid people tend to keep their jobs.

For 1982, the difference in the consumer and the employment indexes is not so great as it appears. Many economists agree that the consumer index rise of 3.9 percent was lower than it should have been because of the most volatile elements in that index, mortgage interest rates, declined sharply at the end of the year and overstated the overall decline in the rate of inflation.

In fact, an experimental index that the Labor Department will be using for the January consumer index in an effort to remove the distortions caused by mortgage interest rates and housing costs showed the consumer index rising 5 percent last year, a figure that is much closer to the employment index total compensation rise of 6.6 percent.

The employment index rose faster than the two other measures of inflation, the fixed-weighted price index, which rose 3 percent, and the implicit price deflator, which was up 4.6 percent.

## U.S. Futures Prices

Feb. 4

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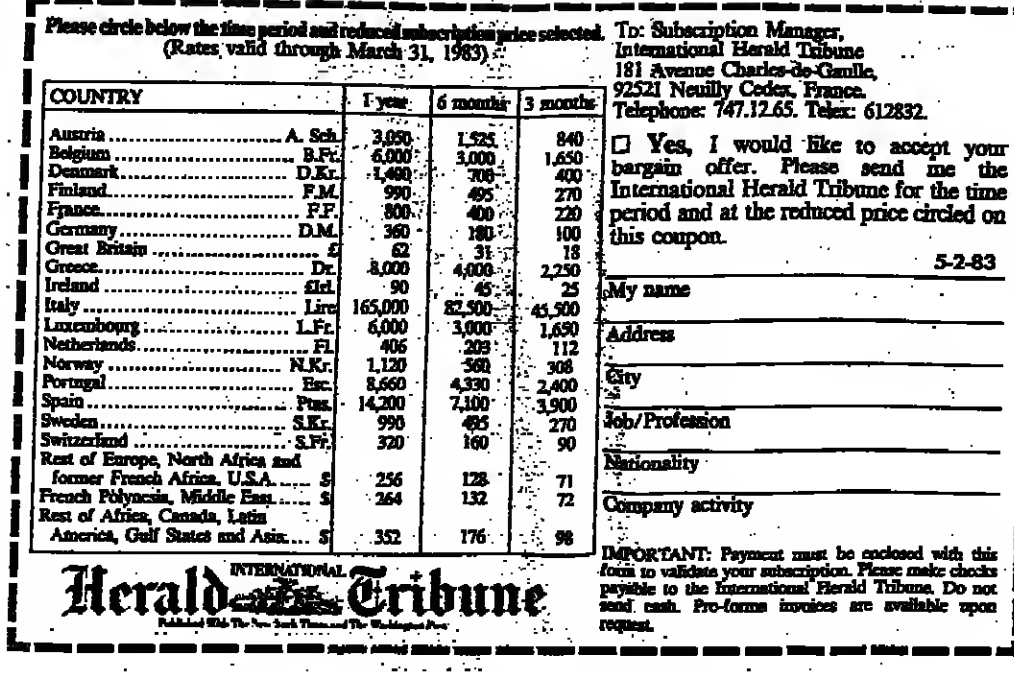
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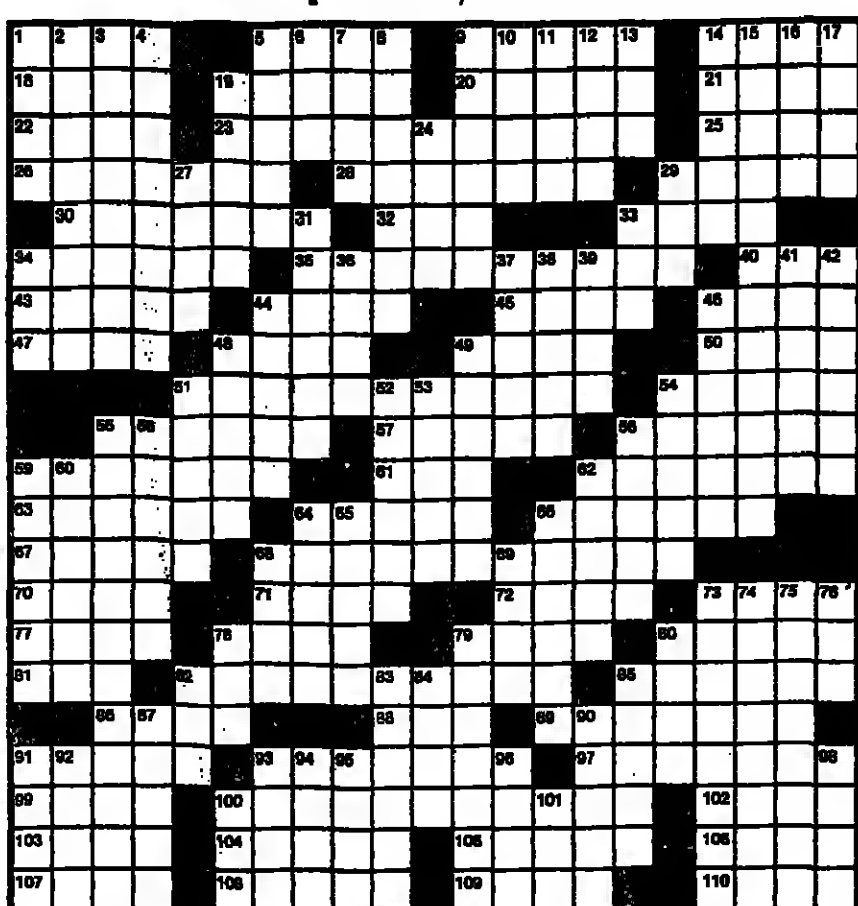
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19 Largest city in Africa  
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25 Court proceedings  
26 Dinner portion  
28 Perturb  
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30 Changes sheetstrings  
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33 Tiny earthmoovers  
34 Famed Italian sculptor  
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## ACROSS

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77 Winglike  
78 English cathedral city  
82 Comedian's drinks?  
85 Songs from  
86 Jamie Green is one  
87 Former times, in former times  
88 Touching  
89 Aptly named bird  
93 Recreation  
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103 Woody's boy  
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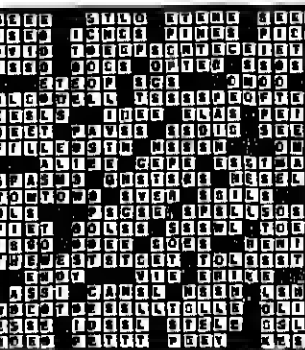
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Ess-capades By Richard Silvestri



**DOWN**  
1 Bepattin  
2 Mosaic  
3 Grow together  
4 Mine-shaft timber  
5 Craft for Cleo  
6 "Rums"  
7 La Scala solo  
8 Obscure  
9 10, 1, to Plato  
11 Small island  
12 12  
13 Compass point  
14 Neutronic cry  
15 Parent and in-law of a musician making comic?  
16 Part of A.M.  
17 Honey drink  
19 Before sets  
24 Monster of the Southwest  
27 Smith and Fleming  
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32 "All the Things You"  
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41 Channel  
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51 Scottish landowner  
52 Beamed  
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54 Word of woe  
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91 Young oyster  
92 Lasted  
93 "Wicked Wasp of Twickenham"  
94 Spirited steed  
95 Antinous  
96 Grape disease  
98 The Graefel  
99 group  
100 Balthus, for short  
101 — on soup

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

HI/LO	HI	LO	HI	LO
ALABAMA	61	49	FAIR	
ALASKA	16	41	SNOW	
ARIZONA	51	32	FAIR	
ARKANSAS	3	14	OVERCAST	
CALIFORNIA	10	54	FAIR	
COLORADO	31	21	FAIR	
CONNECTICUT	7	45	FAIR	
DELAWARE	17	41	SNOW	
FLORIDA	2	4	SNOW	
GEORGIA	2	4	SNOW	
ILLINOIS	26	30	FAIR	
INDIANA	5	41	SNOW	
IOWA	10	4	SNOW	
KANSAS	22	13	FAIR	
KENTUCKY	15	19	FAIR	
LOUISIANA	2	14	FAIR	
MAINE	3	28	SNOW	
MARYLAND	10	41	FAIR	
MASSACHUSETTS	10	30	SNOW	
MICHIGAN	10	30	SNOW	
MINNESOTA	10	30	SNOW	
MISSISSIPPI	10	30	SNOW	
MISSOURI	10	30	SNOW	
MONTANA	10	30	SNOW	
NEBRASKA	10	30	SNOW	
NEVADA	10	30	SNOW	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	30	SNOW	
NEW JERSEY	10	30	SNOW	
NEW MEXICO	10	30	SNOW	
NEW YORK	10	30	SNOW	
NORTH CAROLINA	10	30	SNOW	
NORTH DAKOTA	10	30	SNOW	
OHIO	10	30	SNOW	
OKLAHOMA	10	30	SNOW	
OREGON	10	30	SNOW	
PENNSYLVANIA	10	30	SNOW	
RHODE ISLAND	10	30	SNOW	
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	30	SNOW	
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	30	SNOW	
TENNESSEE	10	30	SNOW	
TEXAS	10	30	SNOW	
UTAH	10	30	SNOW	
Vermont	10	30	SNOW	
VIRGINIA	10	30	SNOW	
WASHINGTON	10	30	SNOW	
WEST VIRGINIA	10	30	SNOW	
WISCONSIN	10	30	SNOW	
WYOMING	10	30	SNOW	

## BOOKS

## A SEVERED WASP

By Madeleine L'Engle. 388 pp. \$15.50.  
Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 19 Union Square West,  
New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Linda Barrett Osborne

THE dark side of the personality is the focus of Madeleine L'Engle's seventh novel for adults as she explores the tensions in a fictional community of clergy and their families set in the real-life Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in upper Manhattan where she is writer-in-residence.

When the elderly Katherine Vigneras, a famous classical pianist, retires to New York contemplating a quiet life, she is asked to give a benefit concert by the former bishop, Felix Bodewy, an acquaintance from her youth, who draws her into the cathedral community's problems and also stirs up her own painful memories.

Her new acquaintances also prompt Katherine to review her life, particularly the effects of imprisonment by the Nazis during World War II on herself and her husband, her crucial friendships with three other men, and the personal importance of her music.

"A Severed Wasp" continually asserts the importance of connecting one's past with the present, the pieces forming a whole the character must learn to accept. The book is permeated with images of the wholeness formed from the union of contrasts or opposites. L'Engle writes, for example, of the beauty of light and shadow in a painting, or of hope and risk as necessary, even contingent components of life. All the movement in the book is toward harmony, toward acceptance and resolution of conflicting parts, however difficult this may be to achieve, while acknowledging the fruits of tension, good and bad.

As she prepares for the concert, Katherine becomes increasingly involved in the life of the cathedral community, where the street murmur of a popular bishop releases her directly into contact with characters who as they often tell Katherine, need to confess, and it directly expresses emotion, philosophy and solutions. It shows us much of brightness and darkness, but little of the subtle shadows in between.

series — Emily's accident and the threatening phone calls Katherine and Felix receive — turn out to have the same cause and shed light upon yet another character's problems. And music, a healing force and central image in the book, ties much of the story together.

This ending, sweet and neat, suggests some of the limitations of "A Severed Wasp." Although readable and involving, making serious themes accessible, it lacks the qualities of proportion and discrimination possible in a novel less neatly constructed. The details of each character's personal tragedy and pain are different, but too many of them are extraordinary, so that the impact of each is diminished. And too much is resolved too completely and at the same time, with the effect of a chorus reaching a crescendo together, rather than the complex, discordant, unresolved quality of life itself. Much seems either too bitter or too sweet, and each quality quickly balanced by the other. This is reflected in the language, which can be effusive.

L'Engle, like Katherine described by a fan puts "no curtain of protection between play and audience," and this can be satisfying or simplistic, depending on one's tastes. "A Severed Wasp" brings the reader directly into contact with characters who as they often tell Katherine, need to confess, and it directly expresses emotion, philosophy and solutions. It shows us much of brightness and darkness, but little of the subtle shadows in between.

Linda Barrett Osborne, a Washington writer, is the author of "Song of the Harp." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## Lost Symphony, An Early Mozart, Is Discovered

Compiled by Our Staff From Dopatchas COPENHAGEN — Music found in a cellar in Odense, Denmark, has been identified by experts as a long-lost symphony by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. It is believed to have been written in London in 1765, when Mozart was 9.

The music is the instrumental parts for a three-movement work in A minor for strings, oboes, bassoons and horns. Gunnar Thygesen, librarian of the Odense Symphony Orchestra, said the orchestra would perform it this year.

He said that the music had been acquired by an Odense music society soon after Mozart's death. It was in a load of material stored in the cellar of the town hall until it was turned over to the orchestra in the 1940s. Thygesen said he discovered the music only last year.

Professor Jens Peter Larsen of Copenhagen University said he had no doubt the work was by Mozart. Although it has been lost, its existence was known because its first few bars were in the Köchel thematic catalog of Mozart's works, where it is numbered 16a.

The finding of another early Mozart symphony, in F major and with the Köchel number 19a, was announced early in 1981 by the Bavarian State Library.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



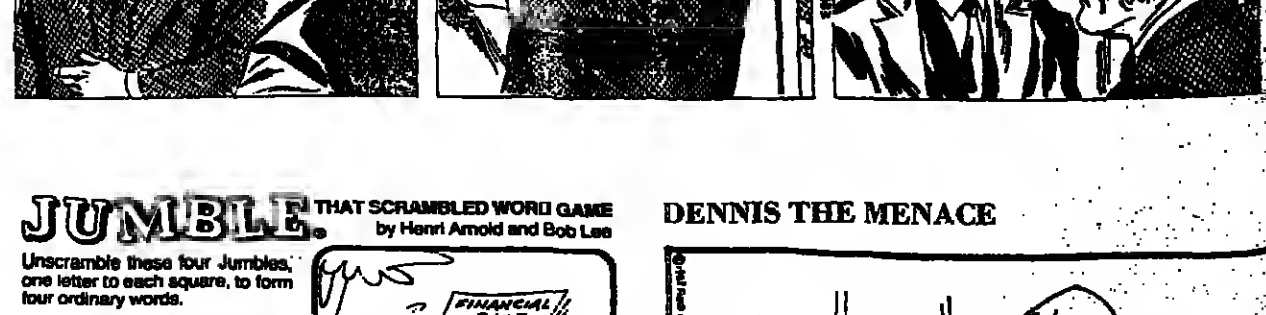
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEECH PIOUS FORAGE PYTHON  
Answer: He's very bright—picks up things easily—A SHOPLIFTER







